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China Seeks Chips Made in U.S.A.

It Plans to Spend \$2 Billion To Become a Computer Power

By Daniel Southerland

WASHINGTON Post Service AUSTIN, Texas — Chinese officials have informed American high-tech companies that China intends to purchase up to \$2 billion worth of U.S. equipment to produce computer chips over the next two to three years, according to industry sources.

High-level Chinese officials first raised the possibility of such huge purchases during a meeting with American chief executives in Beijing in May. They reaffirmed their intentions during an international semiconductor convention in Austin last week, the sources said.

The Chinese decision appears to signal Beijing's intention to become a power in the highly competitive global computer industry over the next decade. The equipment it is seeking is used to make the tiny silicon chips that are the basic components in all modern electronics, from computers and fax machines to satellites and weapons systems.

Until many restrictions were relaxed last year, sale of most such equipment to China had been banned by the multinational group that regulates the export of critical technologies to Communist countries.

Chinese officials have privately indicated that they do not want to become dependent for a key technology on Japan, which until recently had been ahead of the United States in sophisticated techniques for making semiconductors. The United States has been steadily improving, however, and now controls 53.4 percent of the world market for equipment, according to VLSI Research Inc. in San Jose, California.

American experts estimate that China is 5 to 10 years behind the United States and Japan in this technology, but its economy is growing faster than any other large country.

"The Chinese really made it clear that they want to work with U.S. companies as opposed to other people," said Peter Younger, general manager of the semiconductor equipment division of Eaton Corp., in Beverly, Massachusetts. Mr. Younger was in Beijing with a trade mission in May when the Chinese first disclosed their intentions.

"They don't want to be dependent on Japan for equipment, particularly if they're going to be in competition with Japan in this field," said Mr. Younger, whose company already sells about \$10 million in semiconductor technologies to China.

Jim Morgan, the chairman of Applied Materials Inc., of Santa Clara, California, a leading supplier of semiconductor equipment, said that Chinese high-technology industries had made great progress and that the Chinese were capable of achieving their ambitious goals.

But he cautioned that if U.S. companies do not deliver high-quality equipment that meets China's specifications, the Chinese will turn to Japanese suppliers, regardless of their preference for American products.

China has built up huge foreign-exchange reserves from its booming export industries, easily allowing it to make the purchases it envisions. It has a yearly trade surplus with the United States of nearly \$13 billion. The U.S. exported \$16.3 billion worth of goods to China and imported about \$19 billion from that nation in 1991. The trade surplus is expected to reach nearly \$17 billion this year.

Officials of the Semiconductor Equipment and Materials International, a trade association based in Mountain View, California, said the new Chinese market for American companies making computer chip equipment could come to nearly 10 percent of a total global market of about \$10 billion in annual sales for computer chip, or semiconductor, equipment.

Chinese officials see the computer chip industry as crucial to their economic modernization program and have informed American executives that they intend to use the imported U.S. equipment mostly for telephones and consumer electronic products, like televisions.

But an analysis produced by SEMI several months ago included a note of caution. It said that American companies now doing business in China had warned that "repatriation of profits can be difficult, development plans are sometimes postponed to the point of frustration, leaving new equipment stored in inadequate warehouses, and some intellectual property issues have yet to be resolved."

The Chinese say their goal is to achieve a dramatic reduction in the size of the tiny electric circuits inside computer chips, permitting them to carry out calculations and operations at much faster speeds. Experts say targets for the end of the century are extremely ambitious.

"Can they do it?" asked Mr. Younger. "I wouldn't underestimate them." In a speech here last week, Yin Zhanqiu, the chief engineer of the Chinese Ministry of Machinery and Electronics Industry, said that China wants to "catch up to the pace of the world electronics industry as soon as possible" and that "many Chinese companies are interested in buying your components and parts to assemble their equipment of all kinds." If the deals envisaged by Mr. Yin are realized, it will open up a new market for many American companies that have had no presence in China until now.

In Hong Kong, Alarm Over Beijing Rift

By Laurence Zuckerman

HONG KONG — The rift between Britain and China over the future of Hong Kong is quickly rearing a dangerous impasse, according to a number of increasingly alarmed observers in the colony who no longer see a clear and constructive path toward a resolution of the dispute.

"It is very difficult to foresee where this is going to go," said a senior official here who declined to be named. In recent days both Beijing and London have firming up their opposing positions and appear to be settling in for a long standoff in which the stakes — no longer simply the colony's future as a semiautonomous entity within China — appear to be rising.

"It's psychological warfare," said Peter Harris, emeritus professor of political science at Hong Kong University. "What's that game? Chicken?"

A strong indication of the growing anxiety came Wednesday, when the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong's blue-chip Hang Seng Index plunged nearly 4 percent, its fourth straight drop. The index has now declined nearly 600 points, or 9.3 percent since recording an all-time high on Nov. 12.

Analysts said the sell-off was led by both local and overseas investors who previously believed that London and Beijing would reach an accommodation over Governor Chris Patten's proposals to increase democracy in the colony before it is returned to China in 1997. "What we saw today is precisely what should have happened a month ago," said Adrian Faure, head of Hong Kong research for Baring Securities. "Perhaps the market didn't realize the seriousness of what Patten said he was going to do."

Some took heart in the fact that the index was still 4.6 percent higher than when Mr. Patten unveiled his proposals Oct. 7. But many analysts believe the steep decline will continue in the face of more friction between London and Beijing.

The simmering conflict over the colony's proposed new multimillion airport is due to flare up again because a \$1.2 billion tender award to a Japanese-led consortium to clear the future airport site expires at the end of the month.

To delay the contract would be costly and the Hong Kong government reportedly has already decided to ask the Legislative Council to provide the funding, even though Beijing has warned the colony not to go forward until an overall financing package for the entire project has been successfully negotiated.

Observers say a declining stock market strengthens Beijing's hand by creating tangible costs for supporting Mr. Patten. "This is the dilemma of the Hong Kong See COLONY, Page 9

NATO Allies To Tighten The Embargo On Serbia

Stop-Search Operation Is Planned to Enforce Adriatic Naval Blockade

By William Drozdiak

BRUSSELS — The NATO allies agreed Wednesday to tighten economic sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro by enforcing a naval blockade in the Adriatic Sea through stop-and-search operations on vessels suspected of carrying banned cargo to Yugoslavia.

The allies acted two days after the United Nations Security Council approved a resolution designed to seal loopholes in an embargo of all strategic materials against the two remaining Yugoslav states. It covers such products as gasoline, tires, aircraft, chemicals and weaponry in the hope that it will cripple Serbia's will and ability to wage war against Bosnia-Herzegovina.

A declaration by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's 16 ambassadors said the allies would "coordinate and cooperate" with the Western European Union, the nine-nation European defense group, which is expected to announce on Friday its participation in the blockade.

Five frigates and destroyers from each organization are carrying out full-time patrols along the Yugoslav coast, but until now the Western naval forces have been empowered only to monitor shipping activity.

Nonetheless, the allied action is not expected to be sufficient by itself to halt the steady flow of contraband goods into Serbia. The embargo has been largely ineffective because smugglers have easily funneled supplies to Belgrade along the Danube River or moved them overland through Bulgaria and Romania.

The UN resolution also implores Yugoslavia's neighbors to enforce the blockade along the Danube. But Western officials said that both Bulgaria and Romania may be disinclined to do so because some of their citizens profit handsomely from the smuggling operations.

Even if governments in both countries possessed the political will to halt contraband shipments, officials said, they still lack the naval capability to enforce such a ban effectively.

Western nations have strongly condemned Serbian-led Yugoslavia for seizing up to 70 percent of Bosnia territory, but they have refused to go beyond economic sanctions in exercising pressure against the aggressors to stop the fighting.

While 10,000 troops have been sent to accompany humanitarian relief convoys, Western governments have refused to engage in direct military intervention to halt the Serbian offensive nor have they been willing to supply arms to Bosnia for their defense.

In an interview, NATO Secretary-General Manfred Woerner acknowledged that the modest measures taken so far by the West in the Balkan conflict "shows that we are not ready to handle this kind of post-Cold War crisis in a satisfactory way."

Mr. Woerner said that the United States and the European allies "need to find ways to develop limited military options to keep potential aggressors at bay" so that antagonists in similar kinds of ethnic conflicts "will be persuaded that the use of military force carries a very heavy price."

But he welcomed the allied consensus to step up their naval operations in the context of implementing the will of the Security Council. He was asked by the NATO ambassadors to inform UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali that Western military authorities will begin exercising the new mandate in the coming days, including stop-and-search missions to find cargo proscribed by UN economic sanctions.

President-elect Bill Clinton has said that he is willing to consider more assertive action by the West to stop the campaign of "ethnic purification" that has driven thousands of Bosnian Muslims from their homes and to roll back Serbia's territorial gains. Mr. Clinton has hinted at the use of American air power and proposed lifting the arms embargo to let Bosnians acquire the weapons to defend themselves.

But senior European officials said there were See BLOCKADE, Page 2



President-elect Bill Clinton being greeted Wednesday at the White House by President George Bush for talks on the transfer of power. Page 3.

Inquiry Faults State Dept. in Passport Affair

WASHINGTON — The State Department was used in an attempt to "influence the outcome of a presidential election" in the search of Bill Clinton's passport files, the department's inspector general said Wednesday.

But the inspector general, Sherman M. Funk, said he had found no evidence that the White House was involved. His conclusion was that several political appointees in the department had acted on their own. Mr. Funk was reporting on an investigation stem-

ming from the search of Mr. Clinton's passport and consular files in September and October, a time when President George Bush was trailing in the polls and Republicans were desperate to try and stave off an increasingly likely Clinton victory.

"We found no major fraud, no massive corruption, no rogue operations subverting American foreign policy," Mr. Funk said in the report, issued after weeks of inquiry. "In a broader sense, however, what we did find was more disturbing than any of these. What we found was an attempt to use the records and employees of a government agency, the U.S. Department of State, to influence the outcome of a presidential election."

At a nationally broadcast briefing, Acting Secretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger said, "I want to emphasize the conclusion in the report that there is no evidence to support the allegation that any official in the State Department above the assistant secretary level instigated, ordered or authorized any of the searches in question."

Mr. Eagleburger also said that there was no evidence of influence from officials outside the State See PASSPORT, Page 3

Kiosk

Bhutto Banned From Islamabad After Protest

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan (Reuters) — The Pakistani government on Wednesday banned former Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto from the capital, Islamabad, for 30 days after detaining her when she tried to lead an anti-government march.

Miss Bhutto was put aboard a flight for the southern city of Karachi after she was detained during the protest in Rawalpindi, about 15 kilometers from Islamabad. The flight was delayed for three hours while she resisted government plans to send her south, opposition sources said.

Miss Bhutto had been held for several hours after the police seized her in the afternoon amid crowds of supporters in Rawalpindi. Officials said Miss Bhutto had not been arrested but was taken into protective custody. Earlier article, Page 7.

General News: The Swiss appear ready to reject a wider role in Europe. Page 2. France is against an EC-U.S. trade deal. Page 11. The Bundesbank was less firm on inflation. Page 15. In Seoul, Yeltsin seeks friendship — and investments. Page 7.

Table with market data: Dow Jones (Up 14.05, 3,207.37), Trib Index (Up 1.37%, 88.87), The Dollar (New York, West, close, previous close), DM (1.59, 1.5823), Pound (1.526, 1.5215), Yen (123.70, 124.40), FF (5.363, 5.3626).

Cabinet Doves Serve to Restrain Rabin

By David Hoffman

JERUSALEM — Israel trucked its big 175mm artillery guns north to southern Lebanon last week, along with tanks, ammunition and thousands of soldiers. The army appeared on the verge of another sweep into Lebanon against Hezbollah guerrillas, who had been fighting rockets at northern Israel.

Then — nothing happened. Except for a few skirmishes and an Israeli air raid, there was no big military operation. The Hezbollah fighters adopted a low profile. The Israeli forces have begun returning home. The reason for the turnaround has not been publicly explained. But according to government sources here, behind the Israeli decision not to launch an attack lies an important clue to the decision-making of the Labor Party government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

While Mr. Rabin himself is a hawkish former general and has not been reluctant to use force in external conflicts or in the Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories, he now is surrounded in his cabinet by dovish coalition members. The debate over Lebanon was the first serious test of their strength since Mr. Rabin took office in June, sources said, and it demonstrated that they can exercise a restraining influence

that did not exist in the previous rightist government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir. In particular, the sources said, this caution and skepticism extend to Lebanon, where Israel waged its most divisive and controversial war. Some of those now in Mr. Rabin's coalition were part of the Israeli peace movement in the 1980s. In the latest argument, they were skeptical about any wider military offensive against the pro-Iranian Hezbollah beyond the conflict carried out regularly in the portion of southern Lebanon that Israel controls as its "security zone."

By contrast, Mr. Shamir's government, faced See DOVES, Page 9

See BLOCKADE, Page 2

Even Better for the Heart With New Study, Aspirin Gains Cachet

NEW ORLEANS — Aspirin, given to many heart patients to prevent attacks, is even more important than doctors have believed, researchers said Wednesday.

A study of 936 patients at 15 heart research centers found that those who did not take a small daily dose of common aspirin were three times more likely to have a deadly heart attack.

"The consistent reduction in cardiac deaths among aspirin users is larger than reported previously," said Dr. Robert Goldstein of the U.S. government's Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences in Bethesda, Maryland.

Dr. Goldstein's research was presented at the American Heart Association's annual scientific meeting of 15,000 physicians and scientists from around the world.

A major 1988 study showed that aspirin could help prevent the first heart attack. But many doctors had felt that there was insufficient evidence to support the giving of aspirin after a heart attack to prevent death from the next attack.

Aspirin is credited with preventing the formation of blood clots. It is the development of a blood clot in the heart that causes a heart attack.

In Dr. Goldstein's study, roughly 80 percent, or 751, of the 936 patients had been taking 250 to 325 milligrams of aspirin daily before they came to the hospital with a heart attack or other major heart problems.

Within two years, 22 of the 936 patients died from a heart attack. Of these, 10 were among the 185 who had not had aspirin to prevent an attack. Thus, the death rate in the nonaspirin group was more than three times greater than that in the aspirin group, Dr. Goldstein said.

6 Van Gogh Drawings for \$80 — Fact or Fantasy?

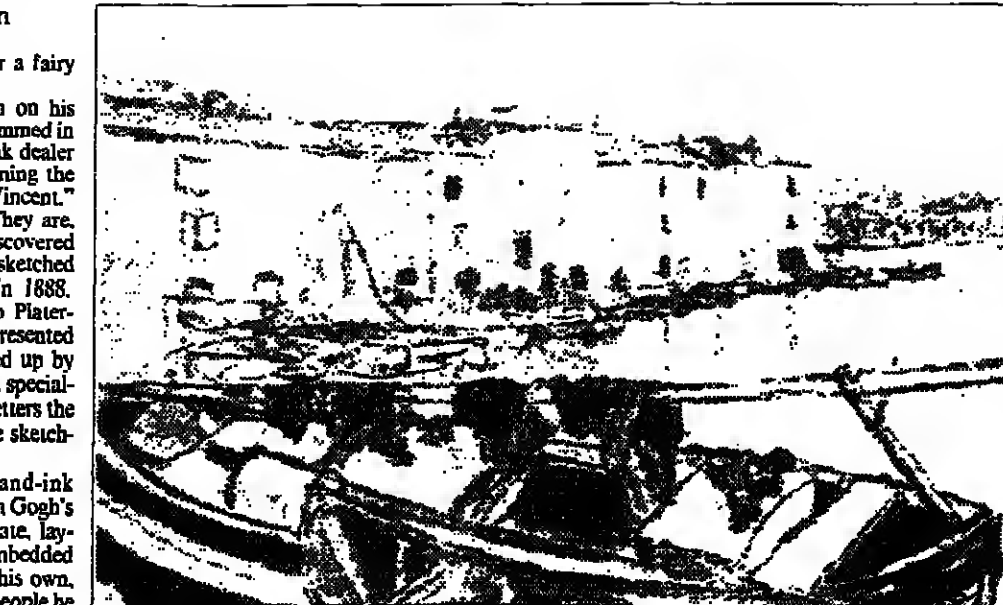
By Sharon Waxman

PARIS — How about this for a fairy tale: An Italian store owner, down on his luck, buys a set of six sketches crammed in a single frame for \$80 from a junk dealer in the South of France. On opening the frame he notices a signature: "Vincent." And on another a date: "88." They are, unbelievably, previously undiscovered drawings by Vincent van Gogh, sketched when the artist lived in Arles in 1888.

At least that's how Francesco Platerroni, the owner of the sketches, presented them here on Wednesday, backed up by handwriting experts, a Van Gogh specialist and — most convincingly — letters the Dutch artist wrote describing the sketches.

If authentic, the charcoal-and-ink drawings reveal a new facet of Van Gogh's formidable body of work: intricate, layered landscapes in which he embedded words but more often heads — his own, those of his friends and those of people he admired.

Apart from the one Van Gogh specialist at Wednesday's press conference, however, no art historians have stepped forward to authenticate the sketches. Mattina Kilburn, a spokeswoman at the Van Gogh Foundation in Amsterdam, said its curator, Louis van Tilborgh, examined photos of the drawings



One of six sketches bought from a junk dealer. The new owner believes they are by Van Gogh.

and did not think they belonged to Van Gogh. "A laboratory in Paris sent us a fairly extensive file on these six sketches, with photographs," Miss Kilburn said. "Our experts have looked at the findings of the laboratory and studied the photographs. They don't really feel that these can be authentic Van

Goghs." Miss Kilburn said the foundation based its conclusion on comparisons with Van Gogh's known style in that period and other historical factors, rather than technical evidence such as the age of the paper and ink.

"This is not convincing," countered Benoit Landois, a Van Gogh amateur who has written a book about Mr. Platerroni's find.

"Historically, the letters seem to be confirmation. Stylistically, it's true this is different from other things he has done, but he also used other materials here."

Van Gogh, impoverished throughout his life, often traded his artwork for goods or services, so it is possible and even likely that many of his works remain unidentified in private hands, experts say.

The small sketches, none much bigger than a sheet of typing paper, show subtlety, humor and far more depth than a cursory look can detect.

At first glance one drawing, "The Poet's Garden," depicts a landscape with trees in the background, and a bench and chair along the path on the lower right-hand side. On closer examination, a portrait of Van Gogh can be clearly perceived — Dali-style — among the foliage of one tree, outlined in the identifiable style of the artist's many self-portraits. Just below it can be seen the faint outline of another bearded See SKETCHES, Page 9

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Swiss Lean Toward Rejection Of a Wider Role in Europe

By Robert L. Kroon
Special to the Herald Tribune

EMMENTAL, Switzerland — In this picture-perfect Swiss dairy land, European integration is perceived as a mortal threat both to the generous farm subsidies and to age-old traditions.

It is hardly surprising then that the leader of the Swiss Farmers Union is confident that, here, "you will not find a soul who will vote for Europe on Dec. 6."

A referendum on that date will seal or scuttle the government's decision to join the European Economic Area, a free-trade association linking the European Community with the seven-member European Free Trade Association on Jan. 1, European Economic Area affiliation is intended as a major step toward a full EC role.

But it may never get that far. The latest opinion polls indicate that the anti-Economic Area campaign, led by Christoph Blocher, a rightist member of parliament, may be winning out. The lobbyists' themes are falling prosperity and fears of

immigration, in addition to the loss of Switzerland's traditional neutrality.

The Swiss constitution stipulates that designs like the Economic Area must be endorsed by a majority of voters as well as a majority of the 23 cantons, and that is especially troublesome to the federal government.

If the mood in Emmental, which is part of the canton of Bern, is any indication — and it is clearly taken to be — all seven Swiss-German farm-belt cantons will vote "nein" on Dec. 6, overwhelming the expected "oui" of the five French-speaking cantons and a likely "si" of Italian-speaking Ticino.

Of the industrialized Germanic cantons, only Basel is rated a firm "yes," Zurich a "probable" and the eight remaining cantons wavering.

The issue is so important to the government that for first time in Swiss history, all seven members of the cabinet have taken to the stump to urge approval. They need to pull in at least three of the eight wavering cantons to get home safely.

A shortfall in cantonal endorsements would not only block Swiss entry into the European Economic Area, but almost certainly doom the government's more ambitious goal for full EC membership — something that Flavio Cotti, the federal interior minister, calls "the government's fundamental objective."

Sentiment is so strong that some are warning of a threat to the Swiss federation itself if the question is voted down. "Switzerland could be sundered like Belgium, or worse," warned the French-language weekly L'Hebdo.

A recent poll shows 39 percent of the French Swiss would not "automatically condone" a rejection of Europe.

"It might dismantle the confederation," said Simon Epiney, a member of parliament from Valais. "The French-speaking cantons may well opt for autonomy in foreign affairs, and the central government would be relegated to minting money."

It is the money that worries the Emmentalers. "These folks know that membership of the EC would mean a loss of 50 to 60 percent in farmers' income," said Marcel Sandoz, the local leader of the Swiss Farmers Union.

"The 98,000 Swiss farmers work small and often difficult plots," he said. "They have always enjoyed more protection than their European colleagues. Their earnings are guaranteed by the state and it will take more than a generation to change the mentality."

But in Bern, the federal government and most members of parliament say the nation cannot wait for 5 percent of the population to catch up with history.



An elderly resident of Sarajevo taking advantage of the cease-fire to collect wood in time for winter.

London Defends Maastricht Delay

STRASBOURG, France — Britain has no choice but to postpone ratification of the Maastricht treaty until May, European Affairs Minister Tristan Garel-Jones said Wednesday.

In a stout defense of the decision and a clear indication that the delay was the only way to appease Tory rebels, Mr. Garel-Jones told the European Parliament:

"My government and my prime minister staked a very great deal indeed in a recent vote in our parliament."

"I cannot overestimate what was at stake," he said in an address pointed at British members of the European Community's assembly during a debate on the Maastricht blueprint for closer economic and political union.

"If you want leadership from John Major," he said, "I think you should calculate the risk he took for the Maastricht treaty a week or two ago."

Mr. Major's announcement on Nov. 5 that Parliament would not take a final vote on the treaty until next May at the earliest caused consternation across the Community.

After Danes rejected the treaty in June and France only narrowly backed it in another referendum, the move cast yet another cloud on the treaty which was supposed to be ratified by the end of next month and take effect in January.

Mr. Garel-Jones's remarks seemed to lend credence to speculation that Mr. Major decided on the delay to stave off a full rebellion from skeptics within his own party who could have scuttled ratification.

The prime minister has said he will bring back the bill on ratifying Maastricht before the Community's summit meeting in Edinburgh in December. No date has yet been announced.

Mr. Major met ministers on Wednesday at the Edinburgh meeting for a hectic round of visits to EC capitals ahead of the Edinburgh meeting.

A senior government official said the session, which included Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd, was to review progress on EC issues, many of them contentious, such as the status of the treaty's ratification in Britain and Denmark.

Also on the agenda were the single market due to come into effect from the beginning of January, enlarging the 12-nation Community to admit new members, and the thorny question of EC financing.

Sweden Votes to Join Open European Market

STOCKHOLM — Sweden took a giant step toward Europe on Wednesday when its parliament voted decisively in favor of a treaty creating an enlarged common market on the Continent.

Voting in the single-chamber Riksdag was 308 to 13, with 6 abstentions. A total of 22 of the chamber's 349 members were absent. If ratified by all member states, the treaty will permit the free flow of people, goods, services and capital in an area from the Arctic to the Mediterranean starting on Jan. 1. The area will comprise the European Community plus members of the European Free Trade Association: Austria, Finland, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

BLOCKADE: NATO to Tighten Serbia Embargo

(Continued from page 1)

strong doubts among allied governments about the wisdom of such action.

"There are already plenty of weapons in Bosnia, with much of the stuff coming from Iran and elsewhere in the Islamic world," a NATO ambassador said.

Lord Owen, the European Community's mediator in the conflict, said recently that the West's failure to halt Serbian aggression has created bitter resentment among many Islamic countries. He said that he and his fellow envoy, the UN representative, Cyrus R. Vance, were convinced that unless Serbia's territorial occupation was pushed back the West would suffer serious consequences in its future relations with the Islamic world.

"It will be a disaster if we let this aggression stand," Lord Owen said. "The Islamic states will think we stood by and let it happen simply because the Bosnians were Muslims."

Mr. Karadzic echoed a similar prediction from the commander of the UN Protection Force in Bosnia, Brigadier General Philippe Morillon, who said earlier: "I have the feeling that we have passed the trough of the wave."

Mr. Karadzic said winter weather and deals between the well-armed Serbian and Croatian minorities at the expense of the Muslim population would help to halt the conflict.

Fighting between Serbs and Croats for control of disputed areas of the valley in the Mostar region, southwest of Sarajevo, began more than a week ago and has continued despite the Nov. 12 cease-fire.

nia despite optimistic forecasts from one of the combatants a UN commander that the worst of the war would be over within weeks, Reuters reported from Sarajevo.

"I hope that the fighting on the territories of former Bosnia-Herzegovina will stop by the New Year even though it will not be absolute peace," Kadvan Karadzic, the leader of the Bosnian Serbs, told the newspaper Krajinski Vojnik.

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Heavy Action on 3 Fronts

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WORLD BRIEFS

Baghdad Is Resisting UN Inspections

MANAMA, Bahrain (Reuters) — Iraq continues to balk at UN demands to provide lists of suppliers for its weapons program, the head of a UN inspection team said Wednesday.

Speaking upon his return from a 10-day mission to Iraq, Dimitri Perricos, said that Baghdad had still not complied with UN Gulf War cease-fire orders requiring that it name suppliers of materials for its efforts to build nuclear bombs.

"I consider that so long as they are not replying to this, it is considered a violation," the Greek inspector said. "The words of the resolution are very clear in this respect." Security Council Resolution 707 in August expressed grave concern with Iraqi failure to comply with earlier decisions and demanded that Iraq "respond fully, completely and promptly to any questions or requests" from the inspectors.

Oil Money to the People, Libya Vows

SIRT, Libya (Reuters) — Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, the Libyan leader, said Wednesday that half his country's \$10 billion a year in oil revenues would be distributed directly to the Libyan people beginning next year.

Colonel Gadhafi made the announcement in a speech to the closing session of the General People's Congress, Libya's legislature, which had made sweeping changes in the government and named a new foreign minister to try to end a year-old crisis with the West over charges that the government was involved in the bombings of two airliners.

Yeltsin's Deputy Assails His Policies

MOSCOW (Reuters) — President Boris N. Yeltsin's conservative deputy renewed attacks on the reforming government on Wednesday, splintering the unity of the Russian leadership ahead of a crucial showdown with the opposition.

With Mr. Yeltsin abroad on a trip to South Korea, Vice President Alexander V. Rutskoi attacked the government over its policy of attracting as much Western financial help as possible.

A television report from Omsk said Mr. Rutskoi, on a tour of Siberia, also said the Crimean Peninsula, given to Ukraine by the Kremlin in 1953, should be returned to Russia. A decision of the Russian parliament to look into the legality of the transition of the Crimea caused a political storm earlier this year.

For the Record

Floods have killed at least five people and threatened to leave thousands homeless in northern Albania, Radio Tirana reported. (Reuters)

TRAVEL UPDATE

A 2d Day of Transit Strikes in Paris

PARIS (AFP) — The Paris public transit system was hit again by a drivers' strike late Wednesday afternoon, one of a series in which they are protesting against the system's plans to revise job rules and work status.

A number of subway lines of the Metro system were running with a reduced number of trains, though bus traffic was normal, transit sources said. The strike was called for 5 P.M. to 9 P.M. Two subway lines were on the point of being closed by the strike, the sources said, while 60 to 90 percent of normal traffic was provided on others. Traffic was normal on line A of the RER suburban rail system, and was running at 80 percent on line B.

Thursday is to bring the third straight day of strikes, from 7 A.M. to 9 A.M., and again from 5 P.M. to 9 P.M. Unions have called Wednesday strikes through next Tuesday, as they negotiate with management.

Roads in Latvia and Turkey are among the most dangerous in the world, and India has the highest overall death toll from automotive crashes, according to a survey. The report by the International Road Federation in Geneva also showed that Hong Kong has the highest density of vehicles on its overcrowded roads, 261 vehicles per kilometer (0.6 mile), and Kuwait one of the most cars, 2.1 per household. (AP)

Iran and Uzbekistan agreed to start commercial flights between Tehran and Tashkent, the Iranian press agency, IRNA, reported. The agency, monitored in Nicosia, said the agreement was signed in Tehran, but did not say how soon flights would start. (AP)

Residents in cities throughout Ukraine are now able to dial direct around the world, the first former Soviet republic with such a possibility. The satellite station was built with American, Dutch and German funds and links 16 Ukrainian cities with 167 countries. (Reuters)

Japan Airlines and its subsidiary Japan Asia Airways were hit by a 24-hour strike Wednesday, grounding some 700 passengers flying from Japan to South Korea, Taiwan and Guam, airline officials said. A spokesman said there was a risk the strike could be extended for another 24 hours depending on the outcome of union-management talks. (AP)

Police in Kuala Lumpur said Wednesday that they had confirmed that arson caused a fire that crippled the Kuala Lumpur airport's control tower last month, and have detained a suspect. The fire Oct. 15 destroyed most of the radar equipment in the tower, forcing cancellation of a portion of the international airport's flights for several days. An adjacent air force control tower handled the remaining flights. (AP)

Germans Try to Assure Israel

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — In this country that was born in the pain of Nazi Germany's horrors, leaders of the new Germany have arrived this week, reassuring their sensitive hosts that there will not be another fire this time.

Not surprisingly, Israelis have watched the recent surge of German anti-Semitism and anti-foreigner violence with special attentiveness and dread.

Prominent Israelis, including Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and the writer Amos Oz, have visited Germany in the last few months, warning German leaders that they must move swiftly to suppress right-wing racism or risk having it tumble out of control once again.

So for many people here, it was not a case of just another ho-hum state visit when Klaus Kinkel, the German foreign minister, and the armed forces chief of staff made overlapping journeys this week to tell Israelis that modern Germany is not the Weimar Republic, the chaotic democracy that gave way to the Nazi takeover in 1933.

"If the impression has been created that we in Germany are blind in our right eye, then I must say that this is not true," Mr. Kinkel said on his first visit to Israel since taking over from Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Mr. Kinkel was told by his Israeli counterpart, Shimon Peres, that Israelis would judge Germany by the measures it took to end "this ugly outbreak" of violence. In response, according to the Israeli Foreign Ministry, Mr. Kinkel said that "as a German he was ashamed of the racist incidents" and that "the majority of the German people feels this way and has demonstrated against this phenomenon."

Like most state visitors, he went to Yad Vashem, the memorial in Jerusalem to the 6 million Jews who died in the Nazi holocaust five decades ago. "We owe it to the living not to forget," Mr. Kinkel wrote in the visitors' log.

Two days earlier, the German chief of staff, General Klaus Naumann, made the same pilgrimage.

"We cannot care so little about the murders of Jewish history," the newspaper Ma'ariv said, "as to not stand still for a moment when the German chief of staff visits Israel as the guest of the Jewish Army and lays a wreath in the name of the German military at Yad Vashem."

"God!" the newspaper added.

But while impressed, Israelis were not fully satisfied with everything that they heard from the Germans. Shevah Weiss, speaker of the Israeli Parliament and a Holocaust survivor from Poland, suggested that Germany give its police emergency powers and pass special laws to deal with the right-wing violence. That was not necessary, Mr. Kinkel said.

Israeli officials also want the reunified Germany to pay reparations for Nazi war crimes that they claim they were owed by the former East Germany but that the Communist government had refused to acknowledge. Mr. Kinkel, however, said that although the Bonn would continue to give Israel aid and to encourage German investment, it had already fulfilled its obligations to make reparations and would not assume claims against the East Germans.

Euro-Epidemic of Racism Hits Spain

By Eugene Robinson
Washington Post Service

MADRID — Three dozen immigrants from the abandoned Four Roses discotheque outside Madrid were preparing for bed by candlelight last Friday night when they heard noises outside. No one paid much notice — the police often came by to urge them to move on, but never seemed too serious about it.

Suddenly four masked gunmen burst in, fired indiscriminately and fled. Lucracia Perez, 33, was dead; a 37-year-old man was seriously wounded, and Spain had seen its first serious act of anti-foreigner violence in many years.

Officials ordered a top-priority investigation of the paramilitary-style crime, saying they suspected the killers were rightist extremists. Anti-foreigner posters had appeared in the neighborhood in the preceding days, and aggression toward the Dominican immigrants, many black, had been rising.

The incident highlighted fears that the anti-immigrant violence sweeping other parts of Europe had reached Spain. "We have been very lucky," an Interior Ministry spokesman, Augustin Valladolid, said a day before the killing. "We know what could arise here."

Rafael Vera, secretary of state for security, called the Four Roses incident "an indiscriminate act of xenophobic racism."

Because of history and geography, Spain is a point of access for immigrants from the Third World seeking to enter the rich, borderless markets of the 12-nation European Community. For Latin Americans, language and culture make Spain a logical choice. For North Africans, the only barrier is the treacherous current in the narrow Strait of Gibraltar, in which dozens of refugees from Morocco have drowned.

In the 1980s, when the Spanish economy was booming, hundreds of thousands of immigrants came to take the low-paying jobs that Spaniards no longer wanted. When the government offered recently to legalize the status of those without papers, 130,000 people applied, most Latin American or Moroccan.

But now the economy is stalled and unemployment is rising. Conditions are ripe for the spread of the xenophobia found in Eastern Germany and other parts of Europe.

There are 15,000 to 20,000 immigrants from the Dominican Republic in Spain, officials said, the vast majority of them women.

The authorities say the bullets used in the attack were of a kind primarily used by the military, but also available on the black market.

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TRANSITION / UPS AND DOWNS

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★ POLITICAL VOICES ★

No More Speculation: Hillary's on the Team

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — President-elect Bill Clinton is making it clear that his wife, Hillary, is an active member of his transition team. Asked about "speculation" regarding his wife's role in planning the new administration, Mr. Clinton said: "There is no speculation. We just sort of sit down here around this table every day and talk. She's part of it."

Referring to Vice President-elect Al Gore and other important participants in the transition effort, Mr. Clinton said: "Senator Gore is always here. Mrs. Clinton is always here, and a lot of people come in and out, depending on what we're talking about. It's pretty much how I've always done things."

During Mr. Clinton's five terms as governor, Mrs. Clinton, a 45-year-old lawyer, was his closest adviser. She headed a task force that developed Arkansas's education standards, played a key role in his gubernatorial campaigns and presidential race and championed children's issues. (AP)

Clinton Picks Another Centrist for Key Post

WASHINGTON — In naming Richard W. Riley as personnel director for his transition team, Mr. Clinton draws on the talents of someone much like himself: a centrist Southern Democrat who won an unprecedented two terms as governor of South Carolina by tempering his instincts as a reformer with an ability to compromise.

Indeed, for many years the political careers of the two governors proceeded along remarkably parallel tracks.

Both were elected in the same year, 1978, as governors of southern, predominantly rural states. Both made health care and educational reform their major priorities. Longtime friends, both men were early activists in the Democratic Leadership Council, a group of centrists trying to check the influence of the Democratic Party's liberal wing.

Widely praised by Democrats and Republicans alike as one of the nation's best governors, Mr. Riley was the first South Carolina chief executive ever to be elected to a second term. Despite clashes with conservatives over tax increases, he remained popular with lawmakers from both parties during his eight years in office. (LAT)

Democrat Bucks Clinton on Line Veto Power

WASHINGTON — The Senate Appropriations Committee chairman, Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, a dominant force on spending issues and a vigilant guardian of congressional prerogatives, looms as the major obstacle to efforts to grant Mr. Clinton enhanced powers to slash unwanted spending.

Mr. Clinton, who advocates a presidential line-item veto power to discourage "pork-barrel projects," said he was intrigued by an alternative backed by the House speaker, Thomas S. Foley, Democrat of Washington. It would allow the president to disapprove a particular spending provision subject to override by a simple majority of the House and Senate.

"As I have made clear time and time again," Mr. Byrd said, "I'm opposed to any legislation that would diminish the Congress's constitutional role with respect to the power of the purse and transfer additional authority to the executive branch." (WP)

Quote/Unquote

Governor Kirk Fordice of Mississippi, at a conference of Republican governors: "The United States of America is a Christian nation, which does not mean in any way to infer any kind of religious intolerance or any kind of particular dogma that is being forced on anyone." (WP)

Away From Politics

- Canada will pay 100,000 Canadian dollars (\$78,000) in compensation to each of the patients used in psychiatric experiments jointly financed by the Canadian government and the CIA during the 1950s and 1960s. The "deprogramming" experiments were carried out on about 80 people who were drugged and subjected to electroshocks and other experiments intended to wipe their brains clear.
 - A bill that would allow Texans to carry concealed pistols has been filed by a state legislator, Bill Carter, a Republican of Fort Worth, said in Austin that the bill would legalize what many Texans are already doing — carrying guns to protect themselves against the rising level of violent crime.
 - Exxon and the Alyeska Pipeline company were mainly concerned with warding off bad publicity after the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill, according to transcripts of conversations. The Alaska Public Radio Network said the transcripts were obtained by oil broker Charles Hamel, a longtime critic of Alyeska, operator of the Alaska pipeline.
 - The American Civil Liberties Union has filed suit against a southwestern Michigan school district, demanding removal of an oil painting of Christ from a high school hallway. The group said the painting violated the idea of the separation of church and state.
 - Office bans on smoking also influence habits in off hours, a study of smoking habits said. Researchers at the University of California, San Francisco, found that if a business enforces a smoking ban, the number of regular smokers among the employees is cut by a third — from 21 percent to 14 percent.
 - The fourth typhoon in three months swept past Guam without causing major damage or injuries. Residents of the U.S. territory were warned that they could face an even stronger storm.
 - California has been called upon to improve the lives of nearly a million impoverished farm workers. The report of a task force created by Governor Pete Wilson recommended that the state take immediate action to toughen enforcement of labor laws, increase pesticide safety training for farm workers and expand the availability of English classes.
- AFP, Reuters, AP, UPI

The Republicans' 'Big Tent': Some Governors Bar the Door

By Thomas B. Edsall

WASHINGTON Post Service

FONTANA, Wisconsin — Just as Republican governors sought to close a postelection gathering here on a note of unity and inclusion, the religious tensions that have plagued the party surfaced in a dramatic fashion.

At the final news conference, Southern governors were asked whether the party's conservative Christians would be alienated by repeated declarations here that the Republican Party is a "big tent" that can encompass both social liberals and moral purists.

Mississippi's governor, Kirk Fordice, stepped forward.

"The United States of America," he said, "is a Christian nation, which does not mean in any way to infer any kind of religious intolerance or any kind of particular dogma that is being forced on anyone."

"It is just a simple fact of life," he said, adding that "the less we emphasize the Christian religion, the further we fall into the abyss of poor character and chaos in the United States of America."

The moment Mr. Fordice stepped away from the microphone, South Carolina's governor, Carroll A. Campbell Jr., who had to counter charges that his supporters used anti-Semitic tactics in an early congressional campaign, took over the lectern:

"Well, Kirk is essentially right, but I want to make

one simple statement on that," he said. "The fact is that the value base of this country comes from the Judeo-Christian heritage we have, and that is something we need to realize."

He added that the value base concept "is true of people who are Christians as we are, and it is true of people who are of the Jewish faith, because that same value base is there, and that is what this country has had from the beginning."

Mr. Campbell then stood back, put his arm on Mr. Fordice's shoulder and said quietly: "I just wanted to add the Judeo part."

Mr. Fordice, appearing to glare at Mr. Campbell, said: "If I wanted to do that, I would have done it."

Asked about his comments, Mr. Fordice said he meant "precisely what I said."

Stressing again that he meant no intolerance, he said that "that was my statement and I stand by it."

"We just happen to be a Christian nation," he said. "These kind of tensions are just what the Republican governors have been seeking to avoid over three days of meetings, ending Tuesday."

The flare-up over religion was the final event of the gathering. Earlier, the governors heard from policy specialists who told them that Republicans had to address health care or face the prospect of extinction, and that the economic climate during the first year of the Clinton administration is likely to be strikingly good.

For Bush, Final Days Can't Come Too Fast

By Ann Devroy

WASHINGTON Post Service

WASHINGTON — If the constitution allowed abdication, President George Bush would probably hand over the Oval Office to Bill Clinton right away and be done with it, so sour is he already on the lifestyle of a figurehead president.

"I've concluded that the interregnum is too long, too ungenerous and too long," Mr. Bush said of the transition he has endured for only two of its scheduled 10 weeks. "But we are determined to finish this."

The problem is, there is not much to finish before Mr. Clinton's inauguration on Jan. 20.

Having endured the vice presidency for eight years, Mr. Bush has had experience in having no real job. According to White House aides, he accepts it. He just does not much like what one side called "the endless endings with no startings."

Martin Fitzwater, the White House press secretary, said much of what makes up the normal life of the presidency was already gone, leaving Mr. Bush with "desk work."



President-elect Clinton with transition team, from left; Madeleine Kunin, Warren Christopher, Mr. Clinton, Vice President-elect Al Gore, and Vernon Jordan.

Clinton Pays a 'Courtesy Call' to the Over Office

By Paul F. Horvitz

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The reality of a new presidency descended on Washington on Wednesday as a largely symbolic stroll in a poorer commercial district of Washington, an appearance at a reception for the Children's Defense Fund and a private dinner at the home of Vernon E. Jordan Jr., chairman of his White House transition team.

Before leaving Washington on Thursday night, Mr. Clinton is expected to meet with members of

beginning of my term," Mr. Clinton said before the session.

Mr. Clinton's day was to include a largely symbolic stroll in a poorer commercial district of Washington, an appearance at a reception for the Children's Defense Fund and a private dinner at the home of Vernon E. Jordan Jr., chairman of his White House transition team.

Before leaving Washington on Thursday night, Mr. Clinton is expected to meet with members of

Congress from both parties at a breakfast and luncheon and attend a private dinner put on by Pamela Harriman, a major Democratic Party donor.

Also Thursday, Hillary Rodham Clinton, the president-elect's wife, will tour the White House with Barbara Bush, who was house-hunting in Houston on Wednesday.

Mrs. Clinton, who is a board member of the Children's Defense Fund and its former chairman, was to address the group's fund-raiser on Wednesday.

According to The Washington Post, the closely watched guest lists for the two private dinner parties that the Clintons will attend include Vice President-elect Al Gore and his wife, Tipper; Ron Brown, chairman of the Democratic National Committee; Robert Strauss, the departing U.S. ambassador to Russia; Washington bureau chiefs for NBC News and The New York

U.S. Bishops Spurn Rome Over Women

By Gustav Niebuhr

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In a singular decision, U.S. Roman Catholic bishops voted Wednesday to reject a pastoral letter on the role of women in the church, after hours of debate in which many bishops repeatedly referred to a subject that the Vatican has ruled forbidden to

PASSPORT: State Dept. Faulted

(Continued from page 1)

ous employee who was acting on the request of news organizations seeking data under the Freedom of Information Act.

After her dismissal, Ms. Tamposi subsequently implicated high-level White House officials in ordering the search, which involved the records of Mr. Clinton's mother and the independent presidential candidate, Ross Perot, as well.

At the press briefing, Mr. Eagleburger said, "As the head of this department, I must and I do take responsibility for the events."

He was asked if he intended to resign.

"To resign now, would be a somewhat quixotic act," he said, noting that he would be leaving his position on Jan. 20, when Mr. Clinton takes office as president.

"The best thing I can do between now and the 19th of January, when I intend to leave here," he said, "is see what I can do to ensure that the report is followed up, that the suggestions with regard to what needs to be corrected are in fact moved forward so this kind of activity cannot happen again."

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Serious About Serbia

It is a bit jolting to zero in on the fact that the international embargo on Serbia has been honored when nations chose to but not enforced when they did not. Through this gap have flowed the supplies, especially oil, permitting the Milosevic government to ignore criticism of its "ethnic cleansing." This flow has ended civilian gasoline queues in Belgrade and kept the Serbs who do the shooting and killing on the march. His successes in sanctions busting can only boost Slobodan Milosevic as he heads into elections next month.

Hence the importance of the United Nations Security Council's belated decision to enforce the earlier economic sanctions by a land and naval blockade, UN monitors and UN member states are now authorized to halt trucks coming by land from Bulgaria and Greece and to board ships in the Adriatic and on the Danube. Transshipments (which permitted diversion) of energy products and industrial commodities through Serbia are proscribed. The United States has ships in NATO's Adriatic contingent, and presumably will cooperate in the turn from ineffective surveillance of the Serbia trade to strict enforcement. Oil is Serbia's crucial import. Curbing the flow would have a measurable impact.

Why has the United Nations been so slow to get serious about Serbia? For the needy states of the former Soviet bloc, there was hard currency to be made and a neighbor and friend to be propped. But one case among the sanctions busters is special. Greece is a NATO member that has profited greatly, and stands to continue to profit from association with the West. Yet it has flouted alliance solidarity on sanctions, and otherwise acted in an irresponsible pro-Serbian way. Its hysterical insistence that Macedonia not call itself Macedonia has churned suspicions of a plot to divide that hapless state with Serbia.

The overall record of sanctions is mixed. In this instance, they can send a signal not so much to Mr. Milosevic as to the many Serbs open to the view that he has hijacked the country's good name and brought it to a tragic pass. Historically, Serbs are friends of the West, including America. They have their own legitimate political claims. But Mr. Milosevic has taken them to a dead end. Sanctions bring home that essential point.

The writer won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1987. He contributed this poem to The New York Times.

Overhauling the Engine

Perhaps the American consumer is beginning to feel a little better about the world in general. Retail sales were up last month. How the consumer feels is important because the process of economic growth and employment is being driven almost exclusively by personal consumption. That is why the economy is running badly, and it is the source of the great dilemma facing the incoming Clinton administration.

Rather than encouraging people to spend, and breathing a sigh of relief when retail sales go up, policy and the people who make policy have to restrain consumption. They are going to have to begin with the biggest consumer and borrower of all, the federal government.

The basic evidence of the economy's malfunction is its failure to raise people's incomes. They rose steadily and rapidly for a generation after World War II, but in recent years the average has fallen slightly. To put incomes back on the upward track is going to require a sharp increase in the money being invested in new factories, in research and in education. Where do the resources for that investment come from?

The country's pool of capital is like a tank of water. There are only two sources to fill it—Americans' savings and investment from abroad. There are only two pipes out of the tank—one into private investment

Ethical Smart Start

The era is over when too many in Washington sought to gain in some way from their access to power. Warren Christopher, President-elect Bill Clinton's transition chief, said on Friday as he announced a new code of ethics for members of the transition team. Only time will tell whether Mr. Clinton is fully capable of stopping the revolving door that has allowed public servants to cash in on their proximity to presidential power. Even so, the sensible new rules send a reassuring signal that the new president is serious.

The rules deal only with the two-month transition staff. Members are prohibited for six months from lobbying any federal agency for which they had "substantial responsibility" during the transition period. They will be subject to a vague ban on profiting from any nonpublic information obtained in the course of their work. They will be required to disclose their financial interests, and will be disqualified from involvement in any matter that "conflicts or appears to conflict with their personal financial interests, or those of their clients or business."

The rules, unprecedented in their rigor, attempt to strike a reasonable balance between two urgent needs: attracting knowl-

Other Comment

A More Cautious Community

What does the future hold for European unity? If the embarrassing airing of intra-European frictions continues, many states may begin to have serious doubts about the wisdom of sacrificing national identity and political sovereignty to a vague European unity of uncertain purpose. The goal of European Community policy must be to strike a reasonable balance between unity and national autonomy. The tremendous diversity of European countries makes any other solution ultimately unworkable. To achieve that balance the Community must forget about grandiose dreams of fast-track unification and return to its traditional policy of moving forward cautiously and pragmatically.

—New Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Lessons for Panamanians

Panamanians' rejection of a complex package of constitutional reforms reflected the Endera government's divorce from political reality. The reform package's rejection by a 2-1 margin Sunday was expected by most Panamanians except, perhaps, by the small group of parliamentarians who had stitched it together.

—The Straits Times (Singapore).

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A Tune for Bosnia

By Joseph Brodsky

AS YOU pour yourself a scotch, crush a roach, or check your watch, as your hand adjusts your tie, people die.

In the towns with funny names, hit by bullets, caught in flames, by and large not knowing why, people die.

In small places you don't know of, yet big for having no chance to scream or say good-bye, people die.

People die as you elect new apostles of neglect, self-restraint, etc.—whereby people die.

Too far off to practice love for thy neighbor/brother Slav, where your cherubs dread to fly, people die.

While the statues disagree, Cain's version, history for its fuel tends to buy those who die.

As you watch the athletes score, check your latest statement, or sing your child a lullaby, people die.

Time, whose sharp bloodthirsty quill parts the killed from those who kill, will pronounce the latter tribe as your type.

The writer won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1987. He contributed this poem to The New York Times.

The President-Elect Should Listen to the Candidate

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

WASHINGTON — President-elect Bill Clinton is getting a lot of advice these days, and much of it comes down to this: Please, please break your campaign promises.

Different advice givers, of course, want him to break different promises. Deficit junkies want him to forget about his middle-class tax cut and throw large chunks of his domestic program overboard in the interests of balancing the books.

Liberals argue that all of Mr. Clinton's campaign talk about being a "new Democrat," his electoral coalition looked like the New Deal alliance itself, tilted as it was toward low-to-moderate income voters, blacks and Hispanics, Jews and Roman Catholics. These folks would have Mr. Clinton abandon his old friends in the moderate Democratic Leadership Council and dare to be, well, an old Democrat.

For good measure, friends of the military say that Mr. Clinton should drag his feet on his promise to end the ban on gays in the armed forces. A new president, they say, simply cannot afford a big fight with the brass so early in his term.

There are two problems here. The first is that much of this advice embodies a complete cynicism about democratic elections. The implication is that campaigns have nothing to do with governing. According to this line of reasoning, voters expect candidates to lie on the stump. Political courage is thus measured by a president's willingness to tell the electorate, "I was only kidding."

The second problem: This cynicism amounts to crackpot pragmatism. It doesn't work. Just ask President George Bush. He thought voters would understand his "Read my lips" pledge on taxes as election-year politicking. The voters didn't.

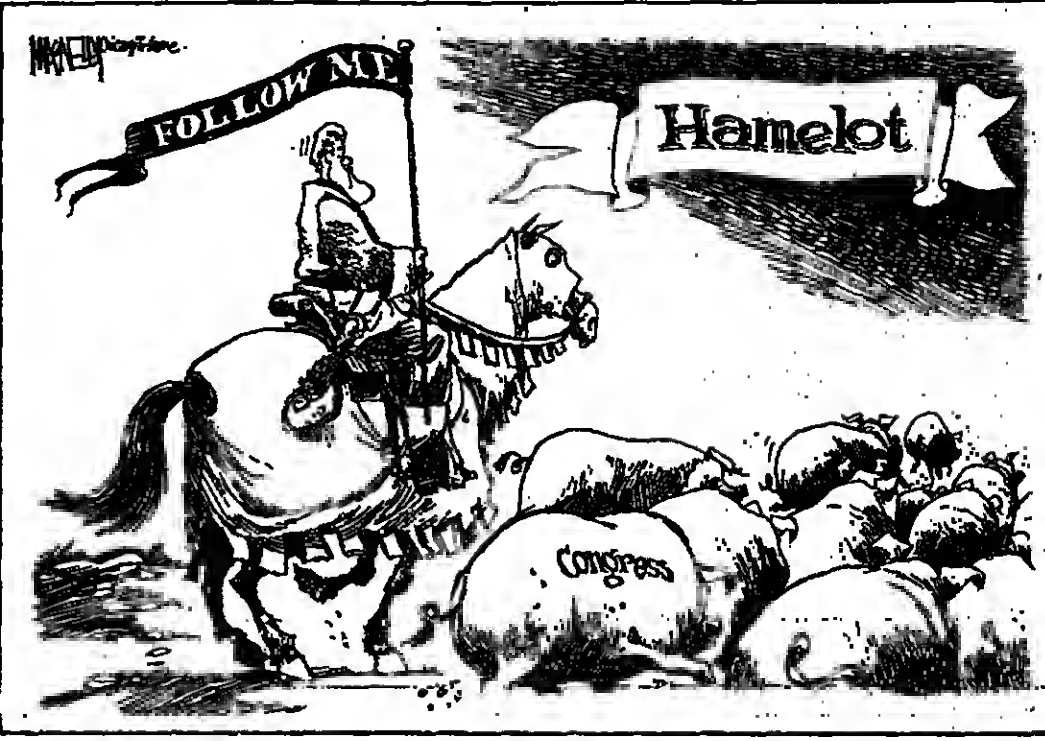
None of this means that Mr. Clinton can avoid making hard choices among his many promises. And to the extent that his economic plan does not add up—to the extent, in other words, that he promised more than he can possibly deliver in four years—he will have to give up on something.

But choosing among your promises is different from pretending they don't matter. Explaining why one promise is more important than another is more important than any explanation is in order. To his credit, Mr. Clinton seems to know this, which is why he punctuated his news conference on Monday with references to what he said during the campaign. This suggested that what he said during 1992 will matter—to him, and to the country.

Above all, Mr. Clinton should ignore anyone who says that his salvation lies in emphasizing one side of his campaign persona at the expense of another—"left" or "right."

He won election in large part because of hard economic times, and voters will judge him mainly by how well the economy is performing in 1993. But he also won because he ignored both left-wing and right-wing conventional wisdoms. He was a "new Democrat" because he went left and right at the same time.

He called openly for higher taxes on the rich, saw economic salvation from the bottom up—through a better trained, more skilled work force—and thought that govern-



Clinton Needs a Kemp

THE Democrats deserve credit for confronting the comfortable with the grievances of the afflicted. But the party of government deserves blame for letting individual initiative—the human desire for empowerment—get pummeled under the bureaucratic will to power.

The voters take President-elect Bill Clinton at his word when he speaks of overhauling a system that is neither effective nor compassionate. But the caring professions, which have a class interest in preserving the dysfunctional status quo, are already rearing back in alarm. At the Columbia University

School of Social Work, the New Left is holding teach-ins to protest Mr. Clinton's welfare policies. Warns a Columbia professor of social work, "We have a different agenda. Easy to dismiss as radical chic—except that he is training the welfare bureaucrats who will be staffing Mr. Clinton's bureau."

The common goal is a tolerant, prosperous society whose gains are enjoyed by all citizens. Bureaucracy, with its one-size-fits-all mentality and emphasis on inputs, was the perfect form for the content implied by an industrial-age vocabulary. But our user-friendly age of personalized service demands new techniques for solving social problems.

One good new idea is empowerment, the effort to direct power and resources out of the hands of bureaucrats and into the hands of poor people. For most of the last four years, Budget Director Richard Darman would not even let George Bush say the "E-word." Mr. Bush's opponent did say it again and again: "We're going to empower people to take control of their own lives, then hold them accountable for doing so." But will Bill Clinton have a Jack Kemp to shepherd real reform forward?

—James Pinkerton, a former deputy assistant to President Bush for policy planning, commenting in The Washington Post.

How to Forge an Administration From a Mountain of Resumes

By Chase Untermeyer

WASHINGTON — In the grim dawn of Nov. 4, a few hours after President George Bush conceded defeat, a clearing thought came to me: There is still time to do a good deed. After about the 37th time, I decided that what I needed was a box labeled "Strong Deputies" from which to pull a good match.

Unfortunately, many a potential "strong deputy," such as a business leader or a governor, is insulted to be asked to be a No. 2 anything. (These folks also are the ones who, when a managerial nightmare like the Federal Emergency Management Agency

is proposed, tend to clear their throats and say, "Actually, I was thinking of something like ambassador to Switzerland.")

Below the cabinet lie the mass of sub-cabinet appointees: deputy, under- and assistant secretaries plus general counsels. They do the heavy lifting for the president—tussling with the bureaucracy, developing policy in interagency meetings, testifying before Congress, settling budgetary and personnel disputes.

Because these posts are so critical, an ancient battle will predictably break out between Mr. Clinton's staff and his cabinet nominees. The White House will want to place faithful supporters of the new president to ensure that his agenda is carried out; the cabinet officers-to-be will insist on choosing their "own team" and scoff at the "political hacks" the White House is trying to send them.

They forget that it was the hard work and sacrifice of these "hacks"

on the person he thinks really got him his job, not on the president. This will be a constant problem for Mr. Clinton, because the Hill is an obvious place for him to recruit policy experts for executive-branch jobs.

For Mr. Clinton, in addition to the "who?" of his administration, there will be the "how soon?" In 1988-89, Mr. Bush (and his personal director) were assailed for moving too slowly in filling top government jobs. In reality, Mr. Bush was letting Reagan appointees remain at those desks while the intrinsically slow process of recruiting and checking backgrounds of new appointees ground on. As a result, the president was able to appoint people who with very few exceptions served ably and spared him any embarrassment.

Mr. Clinton does not have this luxury, and herein lies a great jeopardy. If he takes the time necessary to choose the right people and thoroughly check them out before an-

nouncing their names, he will also be accused of "drift" and the empty-desk syndrome. But if he acts too swiftly, naming people before they have been checked out by the FBI and the political circuit, he might get some nasty surprises.

So, to the poor folks who get the personnel portfolio in the Clinton White House, I offer my solace and fraternal best wishes. With good behavior, you may earn your release (as did I) with an appointment of your own. Then you can have the genuine satisfaction—missing in the glorified staff work of the White House—of doing a solid job for your country and for the man to whom you really owe that job.

The writer handled presidential appointments from the start of the 1988-89 transition until August 1991, when he was appointed director of the Voice of America. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Many a potential 'strong deputy,' such as a business leader or governor, is insulted to be asked to be a No. 2.

after an eight-year Republican administration. If our résumé had been a gully-washer, the one formed by a dozen years of pent-up Democratic demand must be hitting those innocent raincoats in Little Rock like the Great Arkansas Flood.

A president's appointees represent the mandate of the American people translated into flesh and blood. When the voters chose Bill Clinton, they authorized him to name people to federal office who believe in the things on which he campaigned, and who will work to carry them out. But rather than viewing the appointment power as a splendid tool, presidents often have found it a curse.

"Bring in all the job seekers," Abraham Lincoln told his secretary one day after he had contracted a contagious disease. "At last I have something I can give them all."

There is, however, no substitute for a president's taking a direct hand in personnel selections, even down to some fairly low levels. After all, his appointees are his missionaries to the federal departments and agencies.

Mr. Clinton's task begins with selecting the cabinet. There are only 17 cabinet-level jobs, but a new president's joy in filling them usually ends after a few easy choices: an old friend for this post, the campaign manager for another, a party elder for a third. Then the crunch begins.

1892: No U.S. Deficit

PHILADELPHIA — The Secretary to the Treasury says that notwithstanding recent unusual heavy drains on the Treasury, he is confident there will be no deficit during the present fiscal year. A strong impression prevails that the revenues must be increased by the new Administration, and there is much talk in financial circles of an increased tax on spirits of 40 cents per gallon. The Virginia debt has been finally settled.

1917: War in Palestine

LONDON — Commenting upon the situation in Palestine, the military correspondent of the Sunday Times says: "The capture of Beersheba and Gaza opened the way for an advance on a wide front into Palestine, the Turkish regards here and there offered resistance, but the British troops swept forty miles northwards along the coast nearly to Jaffa, capturing large quantities of transport

1942: Laval Dictator

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] Pierre Laval, who has expressed his hope for a German victory, was made Fascist dictator of Vichy France and designated successor to Chief of State Philippe Pétain tonight [Nov. 18]. Observers here predicted a new reign of terror and a desperate effort by Laval to swing France militarily into the Axis fold.

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OPINION

What Sort of Country Puts This Sort of Victim in Jail?

By Anna Quindlen

NEW YORK — In the last year these things have happened to Silences Success: Her parents were murdered, she fled her home in a boat, she was taken to a refugee camp, she was told she had "a little problem" with her blood, she gave birth to her first baby, and she buried him.

It may seem almost unremarkable that she is in prison, though she has been charged with no crime. She describes her days in the Detention Center run by the Immigration and Naturalization Service on Varick Street in New York: "I get up, I sit down, I cry, I think."

For Ms. Success, imprisonment may seem just another part of the personal nightmare that followed last year's coup in her native Haiti. But for Americans, it should be a reminder that the disgraceful treatment of immigrants is not merely an exhibit at an artfully restored Ellis Island. Ms. Success is in jail only because she is HIV positive, that "little problem" the doctor mentioned when she was held at the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, a latter-day leprosy for Haitian refugees infected with the AIDS virus.

She says she did not know what her blood problem was until Ricardo, then 3 months old, died on Sept. 15. She was told that he had died as a result of HIV infection. But Ms. Success says that after his birth they were billeted in an open tent for several rainy days and that he developed a bad cold. She says that when soldiers stormed through their living quarters one day, the baby was hit on the side of the head by a helmet.

Her son died at Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, where he and his mother had been sent from Guantanamo when his health deteriorated. Afterward Ms. Success became something of an immigration problem. The United States is one of the few countries that excludes aliens who are HIV positive. But Ms. Success had a fine case for political asylum in the deaths of her parents, supporters of the ousted President Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

But she also has an existence run by the immigration service, an organization that deals poorly with people. One official said there was no reason to handcuff Ms. Success as guards have in the past, but could not promise that it would not happen again. When she was strip-searched, she says, she was told: "This was a mistake. Please don't tell your lawyers."

President-elect Bill Clinton has pledged to change the policy that sent Haitians back with no attempt to determine whether they had legitimate cases for asylum. He has said he will remove HIV infection as a bar to immigration.

But Ms. Success should not have to wait. The government may allow her to leave the Varick Street Detention Center at any time. The time is now.

The New York Times.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Beyond Feminism

The fact that the Anita Hill affair galvanized an unprecedented number of women into running for Congress, and that they were elected partly on the basis of that affair, is doubtless regarded by feminists as a victory. They fail to see that it is likely to produce a backlash.

If women are elected to positions of power not on the strength of their professional merits but because society needs to exercise its patriarchal guilt, women have not in fact competed on equal terms with men. They will still be in their age-old position of privileged victims.

The Hill-Thomas controversy has brought out some disturbing contradictions in the feminist arguments about sexual harassment. Fundamental to the women's movement is the demand for equal access to the workplace. Yet even while we are achieving this, many of us seem unwilling to face the harsh reality of career politics. Sexual harassment is one of many weapons used in the professional power game, of which men as well as women are victims. In the traditional hierarchy, men are themselves dominated by other men.

Femininity as we know it centers on two qualities: sexual attractiveness and docility. Sexual harassment exploits the former while its continued success depends on the latter. Since femininity is an integral part of our identity as women, we must start thinking about how we contribute to our own predicament as victims. We can't eat our cake and have it, too. Unlike Madonna, whose supposed sexual radicalism is safe behind the golden bars of stardom, we cannot remain sexually vulnerable and expect to be powerful.

Feminists argue for the breakdown of traditional gender roles and behavior, yet

they appeal to these same roles to excuse themselves from the responsibility of confronting men head-on in a harassment situation. Because they have been taught to avoid confrontation, the argument goes, they cannot be expected to defend themselves. This is not consistent.

Feminists demand more power for women, yet they call for a law ultimately made by men to intervene on their behalf, and moreover, to sit obediently in court while men decide whether they have been harassed! Whose power will be respected by potential harassers? Not that of women but that of the law. Women must recognize their part in this problem, then get up and fight for themselves. It looks as though we might have to do it without feminism.

KATARINA BJURSTEDT, Wivenhoe, England.

Reviving Russian Art

Regarding "Economic Withering Takes the Bloom Off Russia's Artistic Renaissance" (Nov. 10), by John Rockwell:

The writer has done well to remind us of the inevitable and predictable plight of the arts community in Russia. The deteriorating situation in Russia and all of Eastern and Central Europe is especially troublesome today, though history has shown that some of the most creative people in a culture's evolution spring from the very conditions present in Russia: complexity, structural instability and social uncertainty.

Can we help? Yes. First, continue to publicize the situation, as Mr. Rockwell has so effectively done. Second, pressure international organizations to provide the tools these arts communities need to function effectively in the long term. Third, encourage individuals and organizations with the hands-on experience so

desperately needed in Eastern and Central Europe to share them today. The world has been slow to recognize that an active and healthy cultural community benefits the cultural and economic whole. The world's failure to help now is, to quote the French politician Antoine Boulay de la Meurthe, "worse than a crime, it is a blunder."

STUART M. GIBSON, Joinville-le-Pont, France.

From the Killing Fields

Regarding the two editorials under the heading, "The Bosnian Question" (Oct. 17), I am serving as an officer in the Canadian contingent to the UN Protection Force in southern Croatia. It would be fantastic if the quagmire here were as easily solved as your article suggests. Real-life complexities preclude sweeping success. In particular, the New York Times comments that "British, French and Canadian troops have been slow to move in as promised." This statement is groundless. Canadian troops were in Bosnia, at the Sarajevo airport. These troops were in turn relieved by French soldiers.

Furthermore, negotiations between UN forces and the indigenous Bosnian population have proven fruitless. The second group of 1,200 Canadian troops to deploy to former Yugoslavia — this time to Banja Luka in Bosnia — have been delayed, not by UN sluggishness, but because Bosnians have refused to let them cross the Sava River into Bosnia from Croatia.

To be sure, there are problems with UN forces' activities in the Balkans, and results may appear slow in coming. I sympathize with other peace lovers who are frustrated. However, when I read the

Plato Would Have Missed a Stunner

By Barry James

PARIS — The Greek city of Miletus was captured by the Persians in 494 B.C. In the spirit of the times, they killed all the men and enslaved all the women and children. Soon afterward, the disaster was dramatized by the poet Phrynichus in a lost play called "The Capture of Miletus."

Herodotus, the historian, reported the play's reception in Athens: "The whole audience burst into tears; and they fined him a thousand drachmas for reminding them of their own misfortunes and decreed that no one should ever present that play again."

Plato, of course, said that dramatists should be banished from his ideal republic. They appealed to the emotions, he said, and distorted reality.

So what was it about Greek tragedy that held such a powerful sway over its contemporaries and reaches across the centuries to touch the souls of modern men and women?

I have often wondered what Aristotle meant when he wrote of catharsis. In a

lifetime of going to plays and operas, I suppose I have experienced it a few times, although I would still be hard put to explain logically what it means. But rarely have I experienced the kind of simultaneous clarity and poignancy of emotion that I felt recently when I saw Ariane Mnouchkine's magnificent production of Aeschylus's Oresteia trilogy with the Théâtre du Soleil here.

I would willingly sit through all nine hours of the plays time and again, to

MEANWHILE

thrill to the colorful choruses and chill to the appalling violence — which, although never seen on stage, makes the average gore-soaked modern movie seem as harmless as a fairy tale.

Miss Mnouchkine, who retranslated the texts into simple and direct French, sees the ancient Greeks not as a race of Socratic rationalists but as a people on the razor's edge between barbarism and civilization.

Roland Barthes wrote that every producer of Greek tragedy faces the same dilemma: whether to perform antique theater according to its time or ours. Reconstitute or transpose? Emphasize the similarities or the differences?

What makes the Théâtre du Soleil's version so spectacular is that it does both. It is faithful to the text and what little is known about the performances of the time. It is performed, as the ancient plays were, in masks or at least in heavy stage makeup, which means that emotions have to be conveyed through gesture and the strength of the language rather than through facial expression.

At the same time, Miss Mnouchkine never forgets that the Greeks were thrilled not merely by the drama but by the music and dance that accompanied it. Since not a note of Greek music has survived, she had to imagine how it might be. The effect is a knockout.

Her choruses whirl like dervishes, to the strange, oriental sound of Jean-Jacques Lemare's music, which he and a couple of assistants perform on kettle drums and more than 200 other instruments at one side of the stage.

The poignancy and tension are somehow heightened when the plays are seen — as the Greeks saw them — one after the other on a single day.

Each year a trilogy of plays was selected for the Dionysian festival by a panel of judges known as *kritai* — critics. The Oresteia is the only trilogy to have survived more or less intact.

In ancient Athens, 15,000 theatergoers crowded into the theater that still stands on a slope of the Acropolis, for a feast of drama that lasted from dawn to sunset. The Théâtre du Soleil did the next best thing by setting aside a couple of Sundays to perform the Oresteian trilogy as a unity, with brief breaks for Phrygian soup and Attic appetizers, and with Euripides's "Iphigenia at Aulis"

as a prologue on the preceding evening. It also performs the plays separately at evening performances.

Nine hours of intense drama on hard seats may seem long in the age of the sound bite. But you could have heard a pin drop as the drama unfolded: King Agamemnon of Argos, home triumphant from the Trojan War, murdered by his wife Clytemnestra along with his concubine-princess Cassandra; Clytemnestra and her lover Aegisthus murdered in revenge by her son Orestes, aided and abetted by his sister Electra; Orestes pursued by guilty hallucinations, the Furies, to the seat of justice in Athens, where he wins acquittal.

This was the stuff of remote myth even when it was first performed. But the great Greek dramatists knew how to transmute myth into emotion and emotion into philosophy.

Aeschylus, who bridged the divide between Homeric myth and a concept of society that is recognizably modern and scientific, confronts his audiences with the idea that every act of violence has its price. Emotions such as jealousy, the spirit of revenge and pride are elemental forces that can tear a society apart and have to be placated before civilization can continue. The thought that such furies are again abroad in a land not far from ancient Greece makes the plays all the more poignant.

To the first actor, the protagonist, Aeschylus added a second, the deuteragonist, and thus set drama off on its modern path. But the Aeschylus drama, more than the later plays of Sophocles and Euripides, still puts the chorus at the center of the action.

In "Agamemnon," the first of the trilogy, they are the old men of Argos, gorgeously costumed in red like the kings on a pack of playing cards. In "The Libation Bearers" they are Trojan slaves in black, lusting for revenge. In "The Eumenides" they become fearsome dusky animals, half hound and half ape — the Furies.

Miss Mnouchkine brings out very clearly the role of the chorus as the link between myth and reality. In ancient Athens, while the author-actors — known as "hypocrites" or answerers — were sometimes rich and famous, the choruses were chosen from among the people, and were regarded as the voice of the common man on the "orchestra" where the action took place.

As the Hellenist Jacqueline de Romilly says in her latest book, "Pompeii in Greece," the chorus brings to the abstraction of the drama a sense of the concrete and emotional, and thus transmits drama into the human condition. More than two weeks after seeing the three plays, I cannot get them out of my mind. And having just learned that the Théâtre du Soleil is planning to extend the production for an extra week by popular demand (before taking it to Vienna), I have raced to the ticket office so as to see the whole trilogy again at the beginning of the year.

International Herald Tribune.

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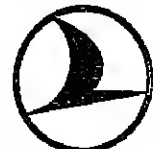
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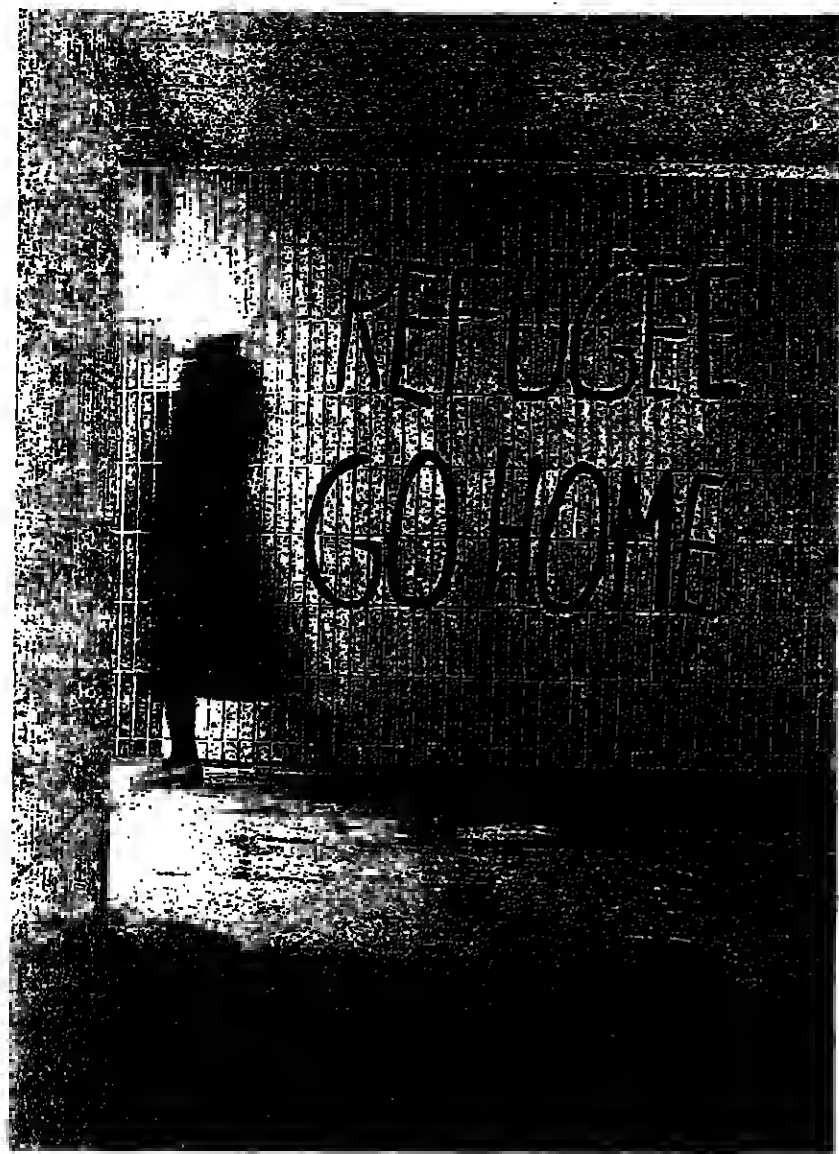
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Liberia's Crisis Tests U.S.-French Cooperation

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — As Liberia's civil war threatens to engulf nearby countries, it has injected a jarring new note into U.S.-French relations in Africa at odds with their cooperation there during the Cold War.

Polymakers to the United States and France, the two main outside powers in Africa, deny categorically any rivalry in their policies on Liberia, but accusations are flying between French and American officials about dirty tricks, mainly arms smuggling and training for opposing factions.

Asked about this diplomatic static in interviews this week, the policymakers, although acknowledging that there had been some mischief-making in Liberia, played down the importance of what one called "bickering among under-employed African hands."

In any crisis, when African affairs rise above the specialists, both capitals see eye to eye, these senior officials said, pointing to the record of active U.S. involvement over the years in French military interventions from Chad to Zaire — plus cooperation on numerous covert programs.

In the decades when Africa was an ideological battleground, U.S. and French operations meshed to safeguard Western interests. But this relationship may be breaking down as the stakes in Africa shift from ideological warfare to commercial profits, which range from arms sales to oil concessions to trafficking in drugs or diamonds.

With weapons obtained with cash instead of East bloc support, the fighting in Liberia is fiercer than anything in West Africa since the mid-1960s Biafra war. Bombers and artillery were in action this month when a West African intervention force unsuccessfully battled rebels led by Charles Taylor, head of the largest guerrilla faction.

U.S. policy backs the African intervention force — led by Nigeria — to promote a democratic solution. France feels that Mr. Taylor is the man to do business with.

To a bid to restore the old overarching Western partnership, senior American and French officials met last week in Paris and pledged a new bilateral approach to Liberia.

If that fails, there is a risk that Africa, no longer a chessboard for East-West maneuvering, becomes a casino where France and the United States find themselves gambling against each other.

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national African clients of France may be tempted to edge closer to Washington because they have an impression of untrammeled U.S. power in the post-Cold War era.

Some American officials say they suspect that the French government, or at least some factions in it, see Liberia as a place to demonstrate the limits of U.S. authority.

This sharpening acrimony surfaced publicly two weeks ago when the State Department accused the nearby state of Burkina Faso of smuggling Libyan-supplied weapons to Mr. Taylor's forces. The arms pipeline was helping defeat the peace-making force dispatched to Liberia by the Economic Community of West African States, the U.S. statement said.

Left unsaid publicly but readily acknowledged by officials, is the suspicion of French complicity because specialists from Paris control security in Ivory Coast, whose territory had to be crossed by the weapons from Burkina Faso.

Ivory Coast's willingness to fuel the fighting by support for Mr. Taylor, American officials say, is explained by the illegally mined Liberian diamonds that can only be sold via Ivory Coast as long as fighting continues.

Angry rejecting these charges, French officials said that Burkina Faso had stopped its help to Mr. Taylor's forces. The United States re-ignited the fighting this fall by supplying what one aide called "brand new arms and fresh encouragement" to anti-Taylor forces.

The trouble, a French policymaker said, is that "the United States seems to have several policies, not just support for the peacekeepers."

Suspicion about U.S. policy confusion gained credence last week when Herman J. Cohen, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, suggested that the United Nations should take over as the mediator in the Liberian conflict. His comments, contradicting official U.S. support for the African force, were promptly disavowed by Washington.

In French thinking, the only realistic outcome is a Taylor takeover, perhaps with some democratic window-dressing, allowing the West to start taming his radicalism.

American policymakers, emphatic that democratic processes must be applied, are particularly leery about taming Mr. Taylor because they see Libya behind him.

Washington to Press Allies on Arms Sales to Iran

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States is to meet Friday with six of its closest economic partners in an attempt to persuade them to halt sales of all militarily useful equipment and technology to Iran, according to administration officials.

But in preliminary discussions, the Bush administration has already met resistance from its allies, who are eager to increase trade with Iran.

In addition, the United States has pressed for the plan at such a low level that none of the allies have taken it seriously.

Another obstacle is that the United States itself does not completely ban all sales to Iran's military establishment. If Iran's military wanted to buy certain laptop computers, for example, it would be able to do so without approval from Washington.

The meeting, at an undisclosed location in Europe, is to include

representatives from Britain, France, Italy, Canada, Japan, and Germany. It will represent the first time that the countries, known as the Group of Seven, will specifically discuss such exports to Iran.

Although Iran will be the main focus, the seven will also discuss such sales to Libya, Iraq, and North Korea.

Richard A. Boucher, the State Department spokesman, said Tuesday that the meeting was part of the administration's effort to "harmo-

nize export controls among major industrial nations with regard to Iran."

He added that the United States will "be talking to other governments about the need for the kind of strict export licensing on Iran that we have already."

Since the beginning of the year, the United States has unsuccessfully tried to persuade its allies to halt sales to Tehran of equipment that could be put to military uses.

The goal of the initiative is to

prevent Iran from buying and producing both conventional arms and so-called weapons of mass destruction, which include ballistic missiles and chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons.

Three senior administration officials presented the initiative last month to officials during an unpublicized trip to the six nations.

In a statement on Friday, Japan expressed its reservations about the plan.

"We cannot agree 100 percent with the United States," Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe said, "because our ties go a long way back and are different from Iran-United States relations."

Even administration officials have reservations.

"The initiative has no bite," said one official who closely follows the issue. "It's being done at a low level and there's nothing in it to convince the allies why they should give up such a lucrative market."

Washington's concern about Iran's military buildup drew a response on Tuesday from Iran's president, Hashemi Rafsanjani, who said the West was trying to alarm Iran's neighbors, thus encouraging them to buy more weapons.

"Western powers and their news media state that Iran is seeking military dominance in the region through the purchase of advanced weapons," Iran radio quoted Mr. Rafsanjani as saying. "In fact, they try to alarm the regional countries in order to sell them more weapons."

Paris Ends Role in U.S. Anti-Terror Ads

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The French government has abruptly canceled its participation in a U.S. anti-terrorist advertising campaign offering rewards for information about past or planned acts of terrorism, according to U.S. officials.

"We're not happy about it," one official said. "In fact, we're shocked." The State Department has reportedly protested the action.

According to U.S. officials, a crucial part of the U.S. campaign was to be carried on Radio Monte Carlo, which was to broadcast public service announcements in English and Arabic to a potential audience of 15 million people. But the French government, which owns more than 80 percent of Radio Monte Carlo, ordered the contract canceled, the officials said.

A spokesman for the French Embassy here could not be reached for comment. One source said the French appeared to be fearful of terrorist reprisals.

[Senior sources at Radio Monte Carlo said it was not taking part in the campaign because the advertisements were political and not commercial and so did not meet its policy. Reuters reported from Paris.]

[The Radio Monte Carlo sources said the decision not to run the ads was reached without any consultation with the French government. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said the issue concerned the radio station and had nothing to do with the French government.]

Since 1984, the State Department has been offering rewards for information that helps punish terrorists for past acts or prevents future acts. It offers rewards of up to \$2 million.

The new advertisements are the first to ask for information about specific terrorist incidents.

CNN reported that American officials had obtained secret indictments of several terrorists allegedly responsible for the kidnapping and killing of American hostages held in Lebanon

and the deaths of American airline passengers. CNN quoted American intelligence sources as saying that Iran had provided sanctuary to some of these terrorists "as part of a deal" to win the release last year of the last American hostages.

The Associated Press quoted one American official on Tuesday as confirming that sealed indictments had been returned in the last year both for killing American hostages in Lebanon and for blowing up at least one airliner.

But two administration sources told The Washington Post that the reports were not true.

The Associated Press, citing a second anonymous source, said one of the suspected killers of William Buckley, the CIA's station chief in Beirut, or of Lieutenant Colonel William R. Higgins of the U.S. Marines, Mr. Buckley was kidnapped in March 1984, and Colonel Higgins, who was assigned to a UN peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon, was kidnapped in February 1988.

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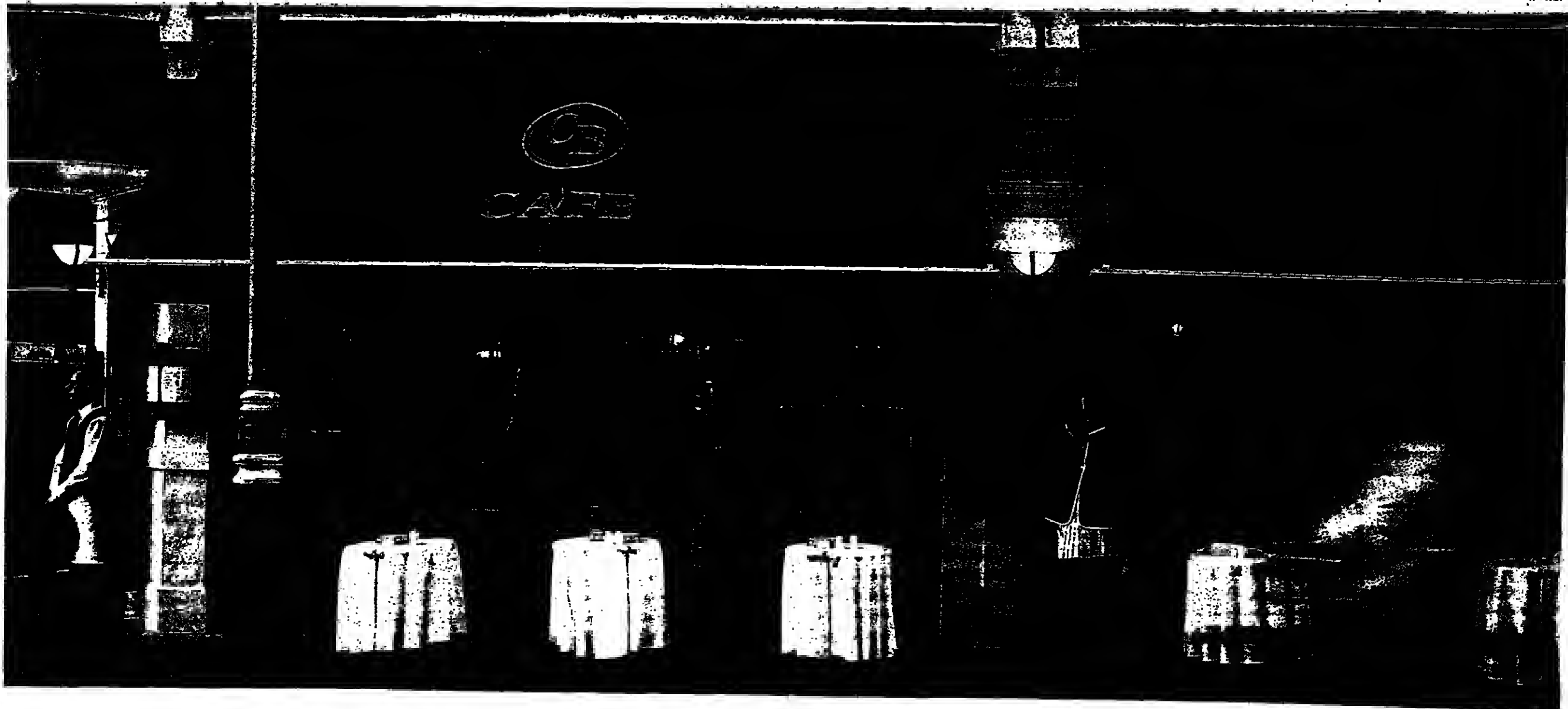
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Police in Pakistan Arrest Bhutto as She Leads Protest

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan — The police arrested former Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto on Wednesday after she and supporters broke through police barricades to lead a banned anti-government march.

About 200 police officers surrounded Miss Bhutto and took her into custody along with other political leaders who support her effort to oust the government of Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif.

Government sources said Miss Bhutto was driven to a state guest house, where she would stay overnight before being flown to Karachi, her hometown, and probably placed under house arrest.

"My arrest won't make any difference," she told a crowd of 30,000 in 40,000 supporters, who endured steady bursts of tear gas to listen to her brief address before she was taken away by the police. "The struggle will continue."



RELIEF — A boat with 2,000 Somali refugees entering the harbor Wednesday in Aden, Yemen, after five days without provisions.

Lee Urges Firm Hand In Manila

MANILA — Lee Kuan Yew, Singapore's former prime minister, said Wednesday that President Fidel V. Ramos of the Philippines needed to exercise firm control because there was no proof that American-style democracy would lead the Philippines toward prosperity.

Mr. Lee, addressing an international business conference, said Mr. Ramos must rule with a strong hand in order to make bold changes needed to spur the country's dormant economy. Those changes, according to Mr. Lee, include opening the economy to foreign investments, tearing down monopolies, restoring law and order and improving the country's infrastructure.

"There is absolutely no assurance that the American-style constitution will produce wealth for the Philippines as it has for America," Mr. Lee said. "Filipinos have no empty, wealthy continent, to make them rich. They have a densely populated archipelago with little oil, gas or other valuable natural resources."

Bush Vows Better Relations With Hanoi

HANOI — President George Bush informed President Le Duc Anh on Wednesday that the United States was prepared to improve relations with Vietnam, Senator John Kerry said.

Mr. Kerry said the promise by Mr. Bush, contained in a letter to the Vietnamese president, was in response to a significant increase in cooperation to account for more than 2,200 U.S. servicemen missing from the Vietnam War.

The senator said the letter, which he handed to the Vietnamese leader, "expressed President Bush's high hopes regarding the opportunity that we face now, this feeling that there is a moment here, that if we grasp it can serve both of our nations and our people."

Mr. Kerry said the letter lays out a "road map" for normal relations and promises reciprocal action by the United States for Vietnam's cooperation.

"Many options are available for the president," Mr. Kerry said, adding, "He did not say specifically which he would exercise. He said he would act."

The American president could lift a crippling trade embargo, withdraw U.S. objections to World Bank and International Monetary Fund aid and loans to Vietnam or take other conciliatory action short of full diplomatic ties, U.S. officials said.

Vietnam is counting on U.S. cooperation in help it revive a flagging economy with market-oriented reforms. It also would like U.S. political support in the face of what it sees as growing Chinese assertiveness.

Mr. Kerry, chairman of a Senate committee on missing servicemen, said he personally felt Mr. Bush should make a gesture before the panel presents him at year's end with its final report.

But committee members emphasized that a reciprocal gesture by Washington would not be full normalization, at least in the near future.

"The president expressed very directly that the cooperation from Vietnam will be met by reciprocal actions by the United States," Mr. Kerry said at the end of a three-day visit.

He did not say whether Washington might ease or lift the trade embargo it imposed in 1964 or move toward opening diplomatic relations with Hanoi. (Reuters, AP)

Taiwan Arms Sales Put China on Guard

BEIJING — China reaffirmed on Wednesday its strong opposition to all arms sales to Taiwan, following reports that Taipei had signed a contract to buy 60 French-made Mirage 2000-5 warplanes and short- and medium-range missiles.

"We are firmly against the sale of weapons to Taiwan by any countries that have diplomatic relations with China," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

The spokesman refused to comment further on the Mirages, which are produced by the French firm Dassault, and the MICA, medium-range and Magic 2 short-range missiles made by Matra.

Two other French firms, the radar manufacturer Thomson and the engine-maker SNECMA, have reportedly co-signed the sale, estimated to be worth \$3.8 billion.

As is usual with such transactions, the French government declined to provide public confirmation that the much-discussed sale had been formally concluded. The China Times Express, a Taiwan newspaper, reported Wednesday that the deal had been made.

A more extensive Chinese reaction could be forthcoming Thursday, when the Foreign Ministry is scheduled to conduct a regular briefing for the foreign press.

In recent months Beijing has warned that the sale could set back Chinese-French relations.

"We will not be pleased to see a setback in Chinese-French relations or to see such relations seriously undermined," Foreign Minister Qian Qichen said in May. "But if the French side should proceed with this deal in spite of our representations then we will be forced into some reactions."

Mr. Qian reiterated China's opposition during talks with his French counterpart, Roland Dumas, in late September.

Mr. Dumas and Mr. Qian met again on Nov. 8 in Beijing to talk about Cambodia. Mr. Dumas had said that the question of the Mirage sale was not raised.

On the diplomatic front Chinese sanctions could include the recalling of its ambassador from Paris, which would probably lead to the recalling of the French envoy from Beijing.

But analysts stressed that China might be reluctant to do that because its embassy in Paris is one of its chief overseas representations. (AFP, AP, UPI)

Yeltsin, in Seoul, Seeks Friendship and Funds

SEOUL — President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia arrived in South Korea on Wednesday to sign a treaty pledging new cooperation between the two former adversaries on which he is counting to produce large investments in help revive the sagging Russian economy.

He is to sign the treaty with South Korea's president, Roh Tae Woo, on Thursday. The pact provides for regular consultations between the leaders of both countries and the development of links between parliaments and citizens groups.

In a companion measure, the defense ministers of both countries are to sign a protocol on military cooperation calling for exchange visits by high-level officers and naval vessels and mutual invitations to observe military exercises.

Also figuring on the agenda is South Korea's demand for the flight data recorder from a South Korean airline that a Soviet jet fighter shot down in 1983, killing all 269 aboard.

The downing of KAL Flight 007 caused deep strains in East-West relations at the time and is still a highly emotional issue here. Hours before Mr. Yeltsin's arrival, about 40 victims' families demonstrated in central Seoul, shouting, "Yeltsin go home."

South Koreans hope the recorder will give them a better idea of why the plane strayed into Soviet air space. Kremlin officials at the time accused the aircraft of being on a spy mission, a charge the South Koreans deny.

Russia recently made public a transcript of the voice recording, and Mr. Yeltsin has promised to turn over the recorder to the International Civil Aviation Organization.

Other major topics include North Korea's suspected nuclear arms program, Seoul officials said. Mr. Yeltsin's trip is his first to Asia since he took office in June 1991.

UN May Give Peace Deadline to Khmer Rouge

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The Security Council may set a Jan. 31 deadline for the Khmer Rouge guerrillas to rejoin the Cambodian peace process or be left out of the elections scheduled for the spring, according to diplomats.

A resolution still being drafted says the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia "will proceed with preparations for free and fair elections" to be held in April and May 1993 in all areas of Cambodia to which the UN force "has full and free access" on Jan. 31, 1993.

After that date, if the Khmer Rouge still rejects the peace process, the radical Marxist faction would miss out on the elections, the diplomats said. Voting in areas under Khmer Rouge control would be held later and separately, if at all, they added.

The sources emphasized that the draft resolution could still be changed and that the British-backed idea of setting a deadline for the Khmer Rouge was not supported by all 15 members of the Security Council.

The Khmer Rouge is refusing to disarm or to allow UN peacekeepers into areas under its control as called for under a UN-brokered peace agreement signed last year.

The Khmer Rouge, among other things, contends that Vietnamese troops remain in Cambodia despite Hanoi's assertion that they all were withdrawn in 1989.

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Disaffected Voters In France May Turn Assembly Greener

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

PARIS — With French politics in disarray four months before crucial parliamentary elections, two environmental groups have acted to win over voters disenchanted with mainstream political parties.

Génération Ecologie and the Greens, which won 7.1 percent and 6.5 percent of votes respectively in regional elections this spring, pointedly described an accord between them as "not a marriage contract," because they have agreed only to run single candidates in elections next March.

But they are already making the governing Socialist Party and the two main conservative opposition parties nervous, not because France is being swept by an environmentalist fever, but because many French seem eager to vote against what they disparagingly call "the political class."

This became dramatically apparent in France's national referendum on the Treaty on European Union on Sept. 20. Although the leaders of all three establishment parties called for ratification of the treaty, it was almost rejected; 49 percent voted against it.

More than trying to sell a green message, then, the *écologistes*, as they are known, hope to present themselves simply as an alternative both to the traditional parties and to the far-right National Front, which also often captures protest votes.

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Three Centuries Of Pent-Up Demand?

Booksellers surveyed in Paris reported "high" to "extraordinary" demand for the Roman Catholic Church's new catechism, which went on sale Wednesday, priced at 139 francs (about \$25). The 672-page compendium — the church's first such revision since the Council of Trent tried to define Catholic beliefs in the mid-16th century — was published in France ahead of other countries since French was the Vatican team's working language. About 80 percent of the French are Catholic, though the number of practicing Catholics is generally put at about one-fifth that level.

Too Much Water In Italy's Wine

"You can forget about this year," the Italian wine trader said. After a tour of vineyards in the country's south, he verdict on the grape crop: "Good enough to eat — but to drink? No." The problem: Wine growers in Italy, the world's biggest producer, were hard hit by heavy rains this spring, which came after 20 unusually dry years and some excellent recent vintages. Unfortunately, if Italian weather forecasters are to be believed, the outlook is for continued gloom.

They say this could be the beginning of a rainy cycle that itself could last 20 years.

Luckily, most wine growers still have plentiful stocks of good quality wine, which they can mix with this year's thin and sour version to make a decent table wine.

Around Europe

The woman, on a shopping trip, had parked her Mercedes in an unguarded lot and was getting out when she felt a gun jammed into her back. She was forced to drive to the edge of the city, where she was robbed and shoved out of the car. Washington? Detroit? No, this was Nuremberg, Germany. It has not begun to approach the level of the problem in big U.S. cities — only a dozen cases have been reported in Germany this year, compared with 1,200 last year in New York — but the police see the beginning of a trend. Auto thefts in Germany climbed from 67,000 in 1989 to 89,000 last year.

Who are Europe's biggest polyglots? Among students, Luxemburgers lead the pack, speaking an average of 2.7 foreign languages. They are followed by the Danes (1.8) and the Dutch (1.6). Far behind are the British (0.5), the Irish (0.4) and the East Germans (0.4).

But since reunification, German is the first language of the largest number of Europeans — 92 million in Germany, Switzerland, Austria and Liechtenstein. That beats the 61 million Francophones of France, Belgium, Lux-



A worker stacking barrels of Beaujolais Nouveau in the cellar of a Parisian vintner. The first of about 20 million bottles of the 1992 vintage will be tasted around the world on Thursday.

embourg and Switzerland, and the 60.5 million Anglophones in Britain and Ireland.

The Dutch government plans to ban around 10,000 slot machines to stem what it said was an alarming rise in gambling addiction. The ban, which would take more than a year to put into ef-

fect, would affect those machines that make rare but very large payouts, most common in cafes. A Dutch spokesman estimated that up to 40,000 of the country's 15 million people spend more than a quarter of their income on game-playing.

Brian Knowlton

SKETCHES: Fact or Fantasy?

(Continued from page 1)

face. "My dear Gauguin," Van Gogh wrote on Oct. 14, 1888, to his friend, the painter Paul Gauguin, who was coming to stay with him in Arles. "For the room where you will be staying I have made a decoration, the garden of a poet. . . . The banal garden contains plants and bushes that remind you of landscapes where one easily finds Botticelli, Giotto, Petrarca, Dante and Boccaccio. . . . And I also wanted to paint this garden in such a way as to make you think of the old poet from here for, rather, from Avignon) Petrarca and of the new poet from here — Paul Gauguin."

The analysis at the press conference also pointed out line drawings of figures that resembled well-known paintings of Petrarca and Rembrandt, both of whom Van Gogh mentioned repeatedly in a letter to the painter Emile Bernard around the same time.

In another letter, dated September 1888, Van Gogh wrote his brother and benefactor Theo: "It is good for me to do things that are difficult. Notwithstanding the fact that I have a terrible need for — dare I say the word — religion, so I go outside at night to paint the stars, and I dream always of a painting like the one with a group of living figures and friends."

As if the artist were sharing a private joke with his friends, two other sketches, "The Gleize Bridge" and "The Port of Marignac," have words and images embedded in them, including more self-portraits and the outlines of known paintings of Gauguin and Bernard.

Two French experts said the materials used in the drawings were

consistent with the second half of the 19th century, and the style of the handwriting is that of the artist.

"No anachronisms were found in the analysis of the paper," said Pierre Corbessie, the head of fiduciary security at the National Print Works, where he authenticates passports, checks and paper money.

The black ink shows tiny brilliant specks, consistent with the product at that time, and the charcoal left small gray spots and tiny wood fibers.

Similarly, Gilles Giessner, a graphology expert for the appeals court of Aix-en-Provence in southern France, said the "Vincent" signatures and other words, such as "Gleize" and "88," were consistent with the artist's style.

That Mr. Plateroti and his companion, Valerie Noizez — a former showgirl at Paris's Crazy Horse club — could, by pure chance, buy what some are convinced are Van Gogh's seems the unlikely part of the story.

A former hotel owner who went bankrupt and then opened a clothing store in Aix-en-Provence, Mr. Plateroti regularly visited bric-a-brac dealers in southern France, who often buy entire lots of deceased persons' belongings, then resell what they can. In the spring of 1990, Mr. Plateroti came across the drawings at a dealer near Arles, and bought them for about \$80.

He has spent the past two and a half years trying to authenticate them definitively, and will exhibit them in Paris in the spring.

"They are not for sale," Mr. Plateroti said Wednesday. "Most of all we want to show them, and pay homage to the artist."

COLONY: Alarm Rises on China

(Continued from page 1)

people," said Joseph Cheng, dean of the faculty at City Polytechnic. "They all desire democracy but the status quo is quite good and they are afraid to upset it."

So far, however, despite an unusually fierce campaign to bring the governor down, both Mr. Patten and his proposals still receive wide backing in public opinion surveys. The governor also won a crucial vote of support in the colony's Legislative Council last week by a wider margin than expected.

U.K. Underscores Support of Patten

New York Times Service

LONDON — Britain reiterated its plans on Wednesday to introduce more democracy to Hong Kong before returning the colony to Chinese rule in 1997 but called on China to bring forward counter-proposals if it has objections.

Hong Kong's governor, Chris Patten, said that failing some new agreement with China, Britain would go ahead with the changes even if Beijing continued to object.

In what appeared to be an effort to ease the mounting strains between London and Beijing on the issue, Mr. Patten said after meeting here with Prime Minister John Major that Britain wanted "calm and constructive and rational discussions" with China. He said the prime minister continued to back the plan strongly.

On Wednesday, Japan's consul general in Hong Kong voiced support for the governor's program, joining recent endorsements from Australia, Canada and the United States. Finally, Mr. Patten, who is visiting London this week, has received the backing of Prime Minister John Major, the country's two principal opposition parties and the British news media.

In the face of that kind of resolve — in favor of proposals that most observers agree would bring only nominal increases in democracy — optimists believe Beijing will ultimately bend. Pursuing a hard line would risk endangering China's economic reform program as well as diplomatic ties that have only recently been renewed in the wake of the 1989 crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators. Beijing's treatment of Hong Kong is also watched closely on Taiwan, which the mainland has been trying to woo with the same "one country, two systems" model it has promised Hong Kong.

But another school points out that China on many occasions has taken actions that have been clearly inimical to its best interests, the 1989 crackdown in which hundreds were killed being the most recent example. It is that record that has many people worried.

"They are the only people who would, in their own words, pick up a rock and drop it on their own feet," said T. L. Tsui, a political commentator in the colony, referring to a catchphrase commonly used by leftists during the Cultural Revolution.

DOVES: Acting to Restrain Rabin

(Continued from page 1)

with rocket attacks from Hezbollah guerrillas in February, launched a military strike against them in two Lebanese villages north of the "security zone," pushing aside United Nations peacekeeping forces in the process.

The strength of the doves in Mr. Rabin's cabinet could have important ramifications for the Middle East peace talks, putting a brake on ambitious military entanglements that might interrupt or endanger the negotiations.

Yaron Ezrahi, a political scientist at Hebrew University, said that if the talks were to break up it would be considered a major setback for Mr. Rabin's leadership. "You can see the forces of Rabin's cabinet are quite sensitive to this, and are not willing to take the risks that unpredictable elements of intervention could create," Mr. Ezrahi said.

Mr. Rabin, who also serves as defense minister, initially reacted to the latest round of rocketing by ordering the massive buildup at the border, including a tripling of Israel's force of heavy artillery there.

But then the cabinet gathered to decide what to do next, and the talk turned to restraint, not retaliation. According to sources, there was an intense debate among the cabinet at a meeting on Nov. 10. As they sat listening to Ehud Barak, the army chief of staff, the sources said,

many cabinet members, particularly those from the leftist Meretz bloc and the ultraorthodox Shas party, questioned whether such an operation was worth it.

According to sources, the 17 ministers were divided, and Mr. Rabin prevailed by only a narrow margin in getting authority to act. After the meeting, Mr. Rabin's office announced that he had been given all necessary authority to take whatever action was required. Had the Hezbollah fired more rockets at Israel, Mr. Rabin would probably have used the authority and launched the operation, officials said.

The sources said, however, that the cabinet was told by military and intelligence officers that every Israeli offensive against Hezbollah has been followed by a reciprocal attack, and a new drive might only aggravate the situation.

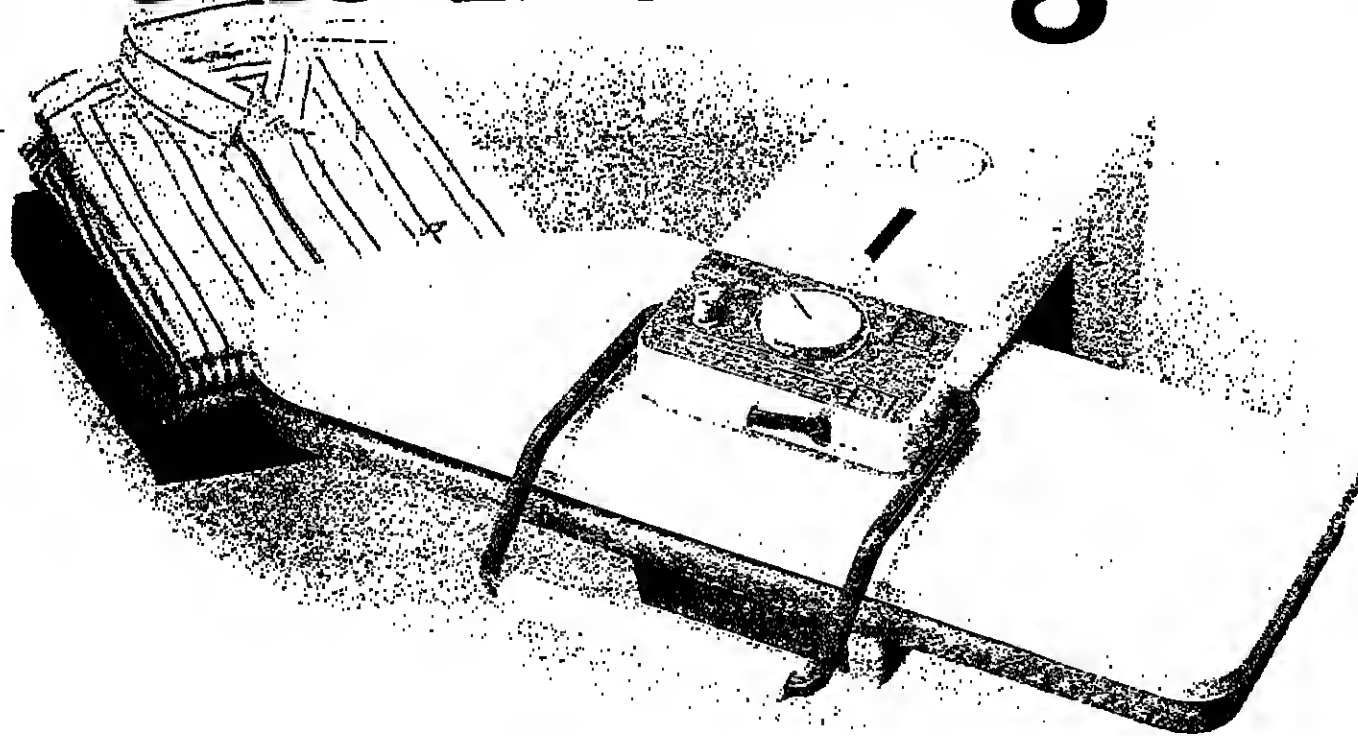
Mr. Rabin later publicly cited this as the reason he wanted to deescalate and return to the previous "rules of the game" — fighting Hezbollah within the security zone.

Man Lost After Avalanche

Reuters

GRENOBLE, France — The skiing season claimed its first casualty in France on Wednesday when a man went missing after an avalanche at the Alpine resort of Prapoutel, near Grenoble.

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HEALTH/SCIENCE

Origins of Syphilis: Archaeological Clues It May Have Existed in Europe

By John Noble Wilford New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Among human bones from pre-Columbian America and Europe, scientists are finding distinctive scars, some like the patterns in worn-wood, that could be decisive clues in one of the enduring mysteries of medical history: Where did syphilis originate, and how and why did it erupt with epidemic violence in Europe at the end of the 15th century?

The latest clues are etched in bones discovered in the cemetery of an ancient Greek colony in southern Italy. These bones, and two other skeletons examined recently in England, could be the first unequivocal evidence of the presence of the organism causing syphilis in Europe before Columbus.

Strong circumstantial evidence had long placed the blame mainly on the crews of Columbus and other explorers of the New World. Since the first clearly recognized cases in Europe occurred soon after their return, it was assumed that they had contracted the infection through sexual intercourse with American Indians and then spread it back home.

An opposing hypothesis holds that syphilis originated in early human evolution and so existed in some form in populations worldwide. In this view, the venereal disease had been in Europe all along, but perhaps had been confused with leprosy. A convergence of social and economic trends, more than returning sailors, presumably accounted for the spreading European epidemic by 1500.

The weight of evidence in recent years had tipped the scales in favor of the Columbian hypothesis. Examination of thousands of skeletons from prehistoric burial grounds in the Americas revealed the marks of bone lesions showing that the infection causing syphilis must have been common and widespread there long before 1492, though it probably manifested itself in milder, nonvenereal forms like yaws.

By contrast, similar research on European skeletons, even those from leper cemeteries, had failed to turn up any unambiguous traces there of the disease before the return of Columbus.

But now the cemetery in southern Italy has produced evidence that is certain to re-ignite the controversy. Specialists in the science of

paleopathology said many of the skulls, nasal and leg bones and teeth showed the characteristic ravages from the class of bacteria called treponemes, which when transmitted sexually leads to syphilis.

The cemetery, discovered in an olive grove near the ancient town of Metaponto, occupied by Greeks from 600 to 250 B.C., was excavated by Dr. Joseph C. Carter, a classical archaeologist at the University of Texas at Austin. Analysis of what the skeletons reveal of the colony's health was conducted by Dr. Maciej Henneberg and Dr. Renata Henneberg, anatomists at the University of Witwatersrand in Johannesburg.

The initial reaction of anthropologists was one of surprise and caution. "I would need to see for myself what they are describing," said Dr. John W. Verano, an anthropologist at the Smithsonian Institution.

But Dr. Donald J. Ortner, another Smithsonian anthropologist, who has just returned from examining two skeletons in England, said the Hennebergs' results should not be surprising in view of what he had found. He said the two skeletons, dating from before 1420, contained the kind of bone damage caused by treponematosis, a group of allied diseases including syphilis and yaws. Some of the skull lesions are "classic syphilis" evidence, he said.

"More and more evidence is coming in indicating that treponematosis was in Europe before Columbus," Dr. Ortner said Monday. "It's argued for a long time that it ought to be in Europe, and it was just a matter of finding it."

According to the pre-Columbian hypothesis, syphilis was already in Europe, probably misdiagnosed as leprosy. Even the biblical term "leprosy" could have referred to syphilis. King David suffered from shooting pains and his "loins are filled with a loathsome disease," He suspected Bathsheba.

In this interpretation, the sudden outbreaks of syphilis at the end of the 15th century occurred because of increasing travel around the continent and papal edicts closing the leper asylums. Patients who might be carrying the syphilis infection were thus released, spreading the disease. Physicians also began to recognize syphilis as distinct from leprosy.

At a time when many scientists in the United States and Europe have dismissed the idea of room-temperature fusion as an illusion, Japan is pursuing the field with, if not universal enthusiasm, then at least an open mind.

Japan, which is totally dependent on imports for its oil, is so anxious to develop alternative energy sources that even a long shot is worth pursuing. While the U.S. Department of Energy is not supporting cold fusion research, Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry recently decided to spend up to 3 billion yen, or \$25 million, over the next four years on what it calls "new hydrogen energy."

About 15 Japanese companies are expected to take part in the effort and to contribute additional money. A company linked to Toyota Motor Co. is financing the research of B. Stanley Pons and Martin Fleischmann, who first claimed to have discovered cold fusion. And a Japanese



National Geographic Research and Exploration

New Discovery in Europe's Past

Although a consensus was developing that the origin of syphilis was in the Americas, a recent excavation of bones in a Greek cemetery at Metaponto in southern Italy suggests that the disease did afflict inhabitants of the Old World before Columbus, leaving telltale lesions on their skeletal remains. The bones include 16 skeletons with thickening of the skull, characteristic of infection of long standing with the bacterium that causes syphilis.



Britannica Archive

Confused diagnosis?

In medieval Europe, the symptoms and transmission of leprosy were inaccurately described and, some researchers contend, many leprosy cases may have actually been syphilis. Thus the course of syphilis in Europe may have been camouflaged.



National Geographic Research and Exploration

Epidemic in Europe

Increasing numbers of people living in cities and traveling and other demographic factors were kindling for the epidemic that erupted in Europe after Columbus returned. During 15th century wars, French and Neapolitan troops each branded the disease with the nationality of the enemy.

New Look at Lead Danger Even Tiny Amounts Can Be Harmful

By Jane E. Brody New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Beverly Mielke was a three-year-old who in 1984 lived in a well-kept middle-class home in St. Paul, Minnesota. So what was she doing with lead poisoning? The problem was eventually traced to a lead-contaminated sandbox at her day-care center.

As Beverly's case shows, a child does not have to be poor or live in dilapidated housing to suffer permanent intellectual impairment from low-level lead poisoning. Lead is a widespread environmental pollutant, and new studies show that it is an insidious poison that can damage affluent white children as easily as it can harm the poor black children who are its most frequent victims.

The new studies support the concern of federal health officials, who describe lead poisoning as the No. 1 environmental problem facing children. The findings counter assertions from the lead industry that genetic and socioeconomic factors are mainly responsible for the lowered intelligence that has been linked to lead.

Studies following children from before birth show that exposure to levels of lead that were long considered safe can lower intelligence and that the effects are noted in middle-class and affluent white children as well as in poor black and Hispanic children. The studies also show that lead damage to the brain can start even before birth if the pregnant woman has elevated levels of lead in her body. Other studies suggest similar low lead levels cause behavioral abnormalities in young children, particularly under-aggressiveness.

Lead is everywhere: in air, water, soil, food, dust. It gets into the air from industrial and vehicular emissions, from tobacco smoke and paint dust and from the burning of solid wastes that contain lead.

Lead occurs naturally in soil, which also collects lead from the air and other sources. When crops are grown in soil containing lead, the poison can enter the food chain. Other sources of lead include foods stored or served in lead-glazed pottery or lead crystal as well as processed foods sold in lead-soldered cans.

Lead is also a natural constituent of surface and ground waters that supply drinking water to many

millions of Americans. The use of lead in plumbing is now banned, but it can still get into drinking water from old water pipes that contain lead.

House dust is a common source of lead for young children, who pick up the dust on their hands and then put their hands in their mouths. The dust can become contaminated with lead from the air and from flaking house paint that contains lead.

Young children absorb far more lead than adults exposed to the same levels, and absorption is highest among those with iron deficiency, a problem especially prevalent among poor children. Children in inner cities are especially vulnerable because they often live in old homes with flaking lead-based paint and vehicles is high.

Lead was once considered a hazard only if blood levels were high enough to produce obvious physical symptoms. But more recently and at very low levels that cause no outward symptoms of poisoning, it has been shown to wreak havoc with the developing nervous system. This prompted a re-definition of lead poisoning in children as 25 or more micrograms of lead per 100 deciliters of blood.

Then came evidence that even this was not low enough. Millions of children were and still are, suffering adverse brain effects from levels of lead in the blood that are considerably below 25 micrograms. So a year ago, the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta lowered the level of lead at which children are considered poisoned to 10 micrograms per deciliter, an amount that can be found in three million children under 6, or 10 to 15 percent of the nation's preschoolers.

According to an Australian study published in October in The New England Journal of Medicine, as blood lead levels in infancy rise to 25 from 10 micrograms, middle-class white children suffer an average drop of 5 percent in IQ scores by the age of 10. An earlier unpublished study among affluent children in the Boston area is showing similar effects from lead levels that average below 10 micrograms.

From such findings, public health experts have concluded that there is no such thing as a "safe" level of lead in young children. Any amount can injure the developing nervous system, and children who are already of low-normal intelligence can become educational failures as a result of exposure to low levels of lead.

IN BRIEF

New Theory on Tiny Male Puzzle

WASHINGTON (WP) — Naturalists have wondered for years why certain species demonstrate extreme differences in the size of adults of different sexes. Now two scientists, writing in the British journal Nature, offer a new theory to account for the puzzling of many male spiders.

Fritz Vollrath, of the University of Oxford, and Geoff A. Parker, of the University of Liverpool, studied a type of spider, called Nephila clavipes, whose males are a third the size of the females. In order to mate, the males are forced to seek out sedentary females, and in the course of their hazardous travels suffer mortality that is nine times higher than the stay-at-home females, and three times higher than juveniles of either sex. Males, however, become sexually active in about half the time females require.

By maturing early, the males reduce the risk of dying while they are young and unable to reproduce. The scientists theorize that "male dwarfism" is "a common evolutionary strategy used in species (such as barnacles, some crabs and angler fish) whose females stay put and whose males roam."

Sewage Enters Sea Food Chain

NEW YORK (NYT) — Scientists have found evidence that organic material from sewage sludge dumped in the deep sea off New Jersey has entered the food chain of bottom-dwelling animals. The dumping was permanently halted in July because of concern for the environment.

The animals were not analyzed for disease-causing

Predator Can Tune In on Prey

WASHINGTON (WP) — In a remarkable example of "convergent evolution," a type of parasitic fly that preys on crickets has developed hearing organs that, in structure and function, are much more like its hosts' than its brethren's flies.

In much of the rest of their anatomy, flies and crickets bear little resemblance. Moreover, flies and mosquitoes communicate at much lower frequencies and over much shorter distances than crickets. So why would a fly's hearing be tuned to specifically pinpoint the hearing crickets? For the same reason as female crickets, according to a new study. Male crickets chirp to attract mates. In some places, however, they also attract pregnant female flies of the genus Ormia.

These parasitic creatures use the cricket's chirps as a sort of incubator, rewarding the singer by depositing a load of maggots on or near him. The maggots burrow into the cricket and feed on him, killing the host within days. The flies emerge as mature larvae.

Scientists at Cornell University and the University of Florida report in the current issue of Science that using microdetector detectors, they further found that the fly's ear is "tuned" to best detect sound in the 4-6 kilohertz frequency range—exactly the peak of the male cricket's song.

Japanese Scientists Gamble on Cold Fusion

By Andrew J. Pollack New York Times Service

NAGOYA, Japan — Hideo Ikegami was directing a Japanese research project in nuclear fusion in 1989 when reports came from the United States that two scientists at the University of Utah claimed to have produced the phenomenon in a jar. When Japan's Ministry of Education asked him to divert 10 percent of his project's budget to support researchers wanting to explore the new "cold fusion," Dr. Ikegami refused.

"At that time I thought something like this must be alchemy," he recalled. But Dr. Ikegami, a professor at the National Institute for Fusion Science here, eventually agreed to give up two percent of his project's budget to explore the new phenomenon. Now he is doing cold fusion research himself and has become an avid organizer of a Japanese effort that is among the most active in the world.

precious metals company, Tanaka Kikin-zoku, has become the main donor of palladium, the metal needed for cold fusion, to research labs throughout the world.

Japan's interest in the subject was highlighted when seven Japanese scientific societies sponsored the Third International Conference on Cold Fusion here last month, which was attended by 200 Japanese scientists and more than 100 from abroad. Depending on one's point of view, the conference was either a turning point in which evidence was presented that will convince the skeptics that cold fusion exists or a religious revival where claims of miracles were lapped up by ardent believers.

Japan, which is totally dependent on imports for its oil, is so anxious to develop alternative energy sources that even a long shot is worth pursuing. While the U.S. Department of Energy is not supporting cold fusion research, Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry recently decided to spend up to 3 billion yen, or \$25 million, over the next four years on what it calls "new hydrogen energy."

About 15 Japanese companies are expected to take part in the effort and to contribute additional money. A company linked to Toyota Motor Co. is financing the research of B. Stanley Pons and Martin Fleischmann, who first claimed to have discovered cold fusion. And a Japanese

so that taming fusion for energy production is expected to take decades and cost billions of dollars.

But cold fusion researchers think they have created fusion, or perhaps some other unknown reaction that produces a lot of energy, at room temperature by sending an electric current into palladium and platinum electrodes that are immersed in a jar of heavy water, which is rich in the deuterium. If this is true, it could lead to development of a virtually unlimited supply of inexpensive energy.

Skeptics say the Japanese activity should not be a guide for the United States. "Many of the mistakes that I saw in the United States are now being made in Japan," said John R. Holmgren, an emeritus professor of chemistry and physics at the University of Rochester. Dr. Holmgren co-chaired a federal review panel in 1989 that concluded that the chances of energy production from the new approach were too remote to justify much government funding.

USION, the process that creates the heat of the sun and the explosion of a hydrogen bomb, involves the combining of two atomic nuclei, usually of heavy forms of hydrogen known as deuterium. The process usually requires temperatures of millions of degrees,

INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT Appears on Page 8

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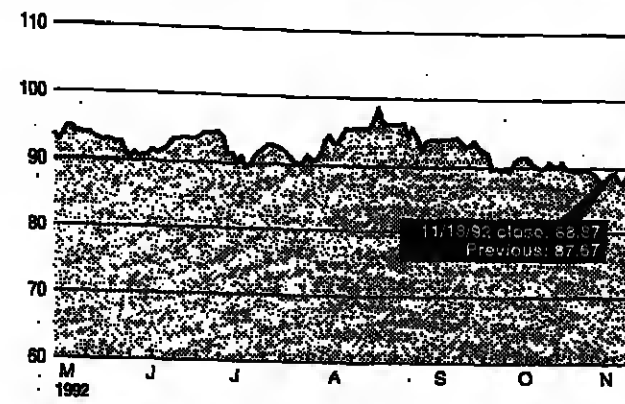
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Page 19 FOR MORE CLASSIFIED... THE TRIBUNE... INTERNATIONAL... For the New... Age Is a Matter... See AGR...



THE TRIB INDEX: 88.87

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index composed of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries...



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia...

Table with 3 columns: Asia/Pacific, Europe, N. America. Includes sub-tables for Industrial Sectors and various stock indices.

Japan Press Clubs Open Door a Crack

By Steven Brill

TOKYO — This week, as hundreds of Japanese companies report earnings that could send their share prices up or down...

The immediate problem for Western media is not the Japanese language, a lack of effort or inadequate understanding of Japan's culture...

But after a campaign led by the Western news agencies, that may be about to change.

represent major newspapers, are shunned. But pressure from abroad had been muted, in part because most foreign reporters had little need to cover events as closely as their Japanese colleagues...

After a campaign led by the Western news agencies, the 100-year-old system may be about to change.

to the point of keeping important news secret. The Japanese government and major companies have been slowly opening up further to foreign media...

as increasing the number of briefings offered in English. Companies are also releasing more information in English.

This week, in a decision that followed pressure from U.S. Embassy officials acting at the behest of the financial news agency Bloomberg Business News...

Press clubs at other government ministries and key financial centers remain closed, but the move, which was pushed by the Foreign Ministry, could be a catalyst that forces others to follow suit.

Paris May Delay GATT Collision Until Deal Is Set

By Tom Redburn

PARIS — The French government, playing largely to a domestic audience, came out officially Wednesday against any agreement between the United States and the European Community to curb farm subsidies...

Following a special inner cabinet meeting led by President François Mitterrand, the government hinted that it may try to postpone a showdown with its Community partners by avoiding taking a final position until an overall global trade agreement is reached.

Ray MacSharry, the EC's farm commissioner, and Frans Andriessen, its lead trade negotiator, were meeting U.S. trade representative Carla A. Hills and Agriculture Secretary Edward R. Madigan to resume bargaining.

Mr. Andriessen ruled out a French veto of any deal that might be struck. Reuters reported from Washington, Mr. Andriessen said he had "no indication" that the French government would veto a deal, and said he remained confident that the oilseeds dispute could be settled.

The talks, which could stretch through the rest of the week, are aimed at preventing the outbreak of a fractious trans-Atlantic tariff war over EC subsidies for oilseeds.

Paradoxically, France is among the nations that stand to gain the most from the overall trade agreement being considered by the 108 nations of the Geneva-based General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

While rural economic output in Europe would drop by 7 percent, France and its EC partners could expect a net addition of about 1 percent in total economic output.

European farm output beyond the limits set by the Community is in a revision of the EC's Common Agricultural Policy. EC officials, while acknowledging that any agreement will be murky, insist they can reach a pact that will help the Community line.

"We made enormous changes in the Common Agricultural Policy reform and that is the absolute basis for an agreement with the United States," John Gummer, agriculture minister of Britain, said on BBC television. "It's there very close."

Mr. Gummer, who led a two-day meeting of EC farm ministers that concluded Tuesday, said France had lost in its bid to block a deal. "There wasn't any rallying to those who wanted to abort the talks," he said.

In Bonn, the leaders of German and French farmers' unions called for a suspension of world trade talks until after Jan. 20, when President-elect Bill Clinton takes office.

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See GATT, Page 12

Gloom Hangs Over Tokyo Stock Rally

By James Sterngold

TOKYO — Reports that the government had urged big institutions to launch a buying campaign sent Japanese share prices surging on Wednesday, but analysts said the explosive rally did little to turn around the generally gloomy sentiment because of continuing signs of weakness in the economy.

Battered by slumping industrial investment, evaporating corporate profits, a banking crisis and a political scandal that has paralyzed parliament, the market has been sliding steadily. It sent off alarms on Tuesday when the 225-stock Nikkei index crashed through the 16,000 mark.

That was its lowest level since August, when it was in free-fall. Immediately the market began to fill with rumors of what the government might do to stanch the losses.

The answer appeared to come early Wednesday morning. A number of investment analysts said that the managers of government pension funds issued a flurry of buy orders. The sudden rush of activity drew in support from other investors who did not want to be left behind, creating an updraft that propelled the Nikkei index up 785.36 points, or 4.9 percent, to 16,778.84.

"I cannot confirm this, but it seems there has been some buying from public pension funds," said Yasuhiko Jinza, manager of the stock investment department at Nippon Life Insurance Co., Japan's largest stockholder.

He added, "There were rumors that the Ministry of Finance asked these fund managers to buy, but it was not unreasonable for them to do so at 16,000."

The spectacular run-up in prices did little, however, to lift depressed spirits in the market, which is finishing its third year of steep declines on dwindling volume.

The market has lost nearly 60 percent of its value since hitting a record high at the end of 1989, and more than 20 percent of its value since the beginning of the year. The main factors behind the decline, analysts say, are the limp economy, tumbling corporate profits and the flood of bad loans afflicting banks.

Liberal Democratic Party agrees to have several current and former leaders testify on their acceptance of illegal contributions and links to organized crime groups.

None of those worries were eased by Wednesday's sudden improvement.

"If you ask whether the economic fundamentals have improved, the answer is no," said Mr. Jinza. "They have gotten worse since August."

While few expect the rally to be sustained much further, analysts do not foresee a collapse much below 16,000 at this point. Some, in fact, saw in the government's role on Wednesday a warning signal to those investors who might try to push the market below that point in pursuit of short-term profits.

"I have a feeling that the Ministry of Finance wanted to punch someone in the nose, and they did," said John Baldwin, market strategist at Jardine Fleming Securities. He added that he believed the market may be near its bottom, even if it was not ready for a sharp rise yet.

"The name of the game right now is maintenance," Mr. Baldwin said. "If we can keep the patient alive long enough, then maybe someone will come up with some therapy. That seems to be the attitude."

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER For the New Executives, Age Is a Matter of Mind

By John Cunniff

NEW YORK — When General Motors Corp. promoted three key vice presidents with an average age of 44 years, it raised the question: What talents do such relative youngsters have that are not possessed by the 50-year-olds who were bypassed?

The simple answer is to say it is just another symptom of the demands for change that seem to pervade many categories of business and society.

Mr. Jennings, who has spent close to four decades analyzing corporations, believes the demand for change is soundly based and in direct response to the needs of governance in a modern world.

The newly promoted executives are not necessarily younger in chronological age, Mr. Jennings says. For example, at ages 54 and 58 respectively, John F. Smith Jr., the new chief executive of General Motors, and Alexander Trotman, the new president of Ford Motor Co.'s Worldwide Automotive Group, are nearer the traditional ages for ascending to high-level jobs.

But, Mr. Jennings says, they have the mental agility to have assimilated the new techniques, and below them are executives in their 30s and 40s aggressively competing to move out their seniors who have failed to do so.

Business today, Mr. Jennings says, is a learning organization in which the best executives spend 25 percent of their time reading.

Jump in U.S. Exports Slims Trade Gap

By Lawrence Malkin

NEW YORK — U.S. exports snapped back in September and helped shrink the trade deficit, the Commerce Department reported Wednesday, but economists warned that the world economic slowdown would hold back exports later while imports are pulled in by an improving U.S. economy.

The deficit narrowed to \$8.31 billion in September from \$8.95 billion in August, a sign of recovery, albeit a slow one. For the first nine months, the trade deficit has been running at an annual rate of \$80 billion, up from \$65 billion last year.

The August and September deficits are the biggest of the year. After plunging 5.3 percent in August, exports rose 6.8 percent last month to a record \$38.24 billion, pushed up mainly by aircraft engines, data-processing equipment and other high-technology capital goods.

Imports did not rise as much; they were up 4 percent, to \$46.55 billion, helped by shipments of clothing, electronics and other consumer goods as manufacturers stock up for what they expect to be a better Christmas season than the previous two dismal years.

"We don't expect trade to contribute positively to gross domestic product until the economies of our major trading partners begin to recover later next year," said Edward Yazbeck of C.J. Lawrence.

On the contrary, the United States is likely to offer what little help it can to lift Europe and Japan out of the economic mire.

Exports now are raising their U.S. growth estimates for the second half of this year by about 0.5 percentage point to an average of just above 2 percent.

"At 1.9 percent for the year as a whole, we weren't growing fast enough to re-elect George Bush, but the United States still is the only locomotive the OECD countries have," said David Rolley, international economist DRI/McGraw Hill, referring to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

This will markedly hold back U.S. export growth, he said, because most U.S. goods sold abroad are capital goods, and "they don't just grow slowly when other countries slow down, they fall out of bed."

The September trade surplus with Western Europe was \$10.6 billion, down one-third in only half a year. The surplus is expected to show an even sharper drop for October as the result of delays and cancellations of orders during the September currency crisis.

Among the factors at work, he said, were sharp declines in Europe's capital spending plans; a government-ordered slowdown in Mexico to counter overheating in what has been the fastest-growing market for the United States, and the fact that "the delivery cycle has probably peaked" in jet aircraft, which is the largest U.S. export product.

On the import side, retailers expect a good Christmas, which means they can be expected to continue orders in the new year to replace inventory sold in the holiday season.

But Mr. Rolley said oil was a greater threat because when the economy turns up, the United States turns to foreign oil, and imports usually rise twice as fast as gross national product.

This trend was already visible in September, when oil imports rose 4.2 percent, to \$4.69 billion. In October, the American Petroleum Institute reported Wednesday, oil imports jumped 18 percent above those of a year earlier, to their highest level in two years.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Table with multiple columns: Cross Rates, Eurocurrency Deposits, Key Money Rates, Other Dollar Values, Forward Rates. Includes various financial data points and interest rates.

Greenspan Says Bank Crunch Is Off

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Alan Greenspan said Wednesday that the worst of the U.S. credit crunch was over and the banking system was ready to finance a sustained economic revival.

He said he did not expect a new banking crisis when standards are tightened next month.

The chairman of the Federal Reserve System, standing in front of a mention of political developments or monetary policy in his first formal statement since the election of Bill Clinton as president.

He has already let it be known that he plans to complete his four-year term as chairman, which ends in March 1996.

But Mr. Greenspan seemed to be sending a message that the central bank had done its job in clearing away much of the financial debris of the 1980s, although he warned that "many problems remain before one can conclude that our banking system has fully weathered the storm of recent years."

The system, he said, "certainly appears in sufficiently reasonable shape to assist in the financing of a sustained expansion in economic activity."

He made his remarks in a largely technical speech on banking prepared for delivery here to the Tax Foundation, a private group.

Since the collapse of the commercial real estate market at the start of the decade, banks have been tightening up on new lending in order to rebuild their capital and reserves. The result has been a huge increase in banks' investment in Treasury bonds and record-low business lending, the so-called credit crunch.

"The credit crunch, which has been so debilitating to the economic performance of this country over the past two or three years, has shown no evidence of worsening in recent months and may finally be retreating," Mr. Greenspan said.

Responding to predictions by academics that tighter bank standards coming into force Dec. 19 might produce massive new failures, he concluded that "more banks will fail, perhaps some sizable ones." But his views of the banking system were essentially upbeat, although he said the real estate market and interest rates "will be very important here and they cannot be predicted with any certainty."

— LAWRENCE MALKIN

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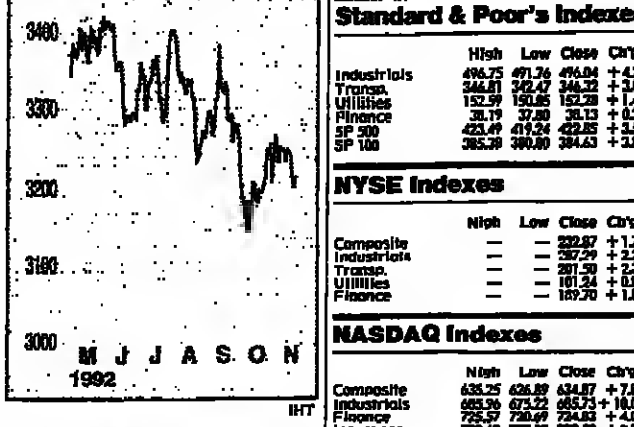
Blue Chips Break 4-Day Losing Streak

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — Bargain-seekers latching onto recent losses on the New York Stock Exchange helped blue chips post their first gain in a week on Wednesday. But smaller stocks again stole the show, helped by healthy gains in technology and medical-related companies.

Dollar Closes Mixed As Trading Grows Thin

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — The dollar edged mixed Wednesday in cautious and nervous trading, despite an encouraging report that the U.S. trade deficit shrank.

The Dow Daily closings of the Dow Jones Industrial average 300



Dow Jones Averages, Standard & Poor's Indexes, NYSE Indexes, NASDAQ Indexes

NYSE Most Active, AMEX Most Active, NYSE Diary, Amex Diary, NASDAQ Diary

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Food, Metals, Stock Indexes, Spot Commodities

Dividends, Home Phil Corp, S&P 100 Index Options

Market Sales, N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading, Industrials

U.S. FUTURES, Wheat (CBOT), Soybeans (CBOT), Corn (CBOT), Soybean Meal (CBOT), Soybean Oil (CBOT), Live Stock

Report Cites U.S. High-Tech Losses

WASHINGTON (LAT) — All but one of America's 11 key high-technology industries lost ground in the 1980s to foreign competitors, especially Japan, according to a new government report.

Milken Protégé Avoids Prison Term

NEW YORK (NYT) — In a case that saw Michael R. Milken give his account of wrongdoing at Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. during its mid-1980s heyday, a judge ruled Wednesday in U.S. District Court in Manhattan that a former protégé of Mr. Milken will not go to prison for paying a kickback to a Drexel customer.

Hewlett-Packard Earnings Fall 46%

PALO ALTO, California (Bloomberg) — Hewlett-Packard Co., the third-largest U.S. computer maker, reported on Wednesday that its fourth-quarter net income plunged 46 percent as increased competition drove down margins.

Apple Approves New Stock Buy-Back

CUPERTINO, California (UPI) — Apple Computer Inc., showing confidence in its ability to maintain its strong position in personal computers, said Wednesday it had approved a program to repurchase up to 10 million shares, or 8 percent, of its common stock in the open market from time to time.

For the Record

Westinghouse Electric Corp. said it was surprised Moody's Investors Service Inc. had lowered its debt rating without waiting for the company to complete a review on whether to sell or liquidate its ailing credit subsidiary.

GATT: France May Postpone a Showdown Until a Trade Deal Is Reached

(Continued from first finance page) activity over the next decade, according to a detailed study by the Paris-based Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development. Most farmers in France, because they have concentrated on high-value products like wine and cheese and are generally more efficient than elsewhere in Europe, would gain market share.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table of world stock markets including Amsterdam, Johannesburg, London, Brussels, Helsinki, Hong Kong, Paris, Sydney, Toronto, Zurich, and Stockholm.

U.S. FUTURES

Table of U.S. futures markets including Wheat (CBOT), Soybeans (CBOT), Corn (CBOT), Soybean Meal (CBOT), Soybean Oil (CBOT), Live Stock, Cattle (CME), Hogs (CME), PORK BELLS (CME), Coffee (NYMEX), and Gold (COMEX).

Market Closed

The stock market in Frankfurt was closed Wednesday for a holiday.

Table of market closed information including Helsinki, Hong Kong, Paris, Sydney, Toronto, Zurich, and Stockholm.

Stock Indexes

Table of stock indexes including NYSE Composite, S&P 500, Nikkei 225, Hang Seng, and others.

Commodity Indexes

Table of commodity indexes including Wheat, Soybeans, Corn, and other commodities.



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NYSE

Wednesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	115.25	+0.25
MSFT	42.50	+0.25
ORCL	45.00	+0.25
INTL	10.00	+0.10
DISC	25.00	+0.10
WALD	15.00	+0.10
AMZN	18.00	+0.10
GOOG	22.00	+0.10
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NASDAQ

Wednesday's Prices
 NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE
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100	100	AC				100	100	AC				100	100	AC			
100	100	AD				100	100	AD				100	100	AD			
100	100	AE				100	100	AE				100	100	AE			
100	100	AF				100	100	AF				100	100	AF			
100	100	AG				100	100	AG				100	100	AG			
100	100	AH				100	100	AH				100	100	AH			
100	100	AI				100	100	AI				100	100	AI			
100	100	AJ				100	100	AJ				100	100	AJ			
100	100	AK				100	100	AK				100	100	AK			
100	100	AL				100	100	AL				100	100	AL			
100	100	AM				100	100	AM				100	100	AM			
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100	100	AR				100	100	AR				100	100	AR			
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100	100	AT				100	100	AT				100	100	AT			
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100	100	BL				100	100	BL				100	100	BL			
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100	100	DR				100	100	DR				100	100	DR			
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Astra Says Toyota Is a Buyer

Reuters
JAKARTA — FT Astra International finally shed light on the mystery investors who helped bail out the company's founding family, saying Wednesday that Toyota Motor Co. had agreed in principle to buy a stake.

The chairman of Astra, Indonesia's second-largest company, also acknowledged that the Soeryadajaya family was likely to lose control of the company as it struggles to shore up the rest of its empire, but he said he was determined to maintain Astra's strength and independence.

"We want investors who really want to invest and not simply to control us," said the executive, Sumitro Djojodikusumo.

Astra's future, and indeed the outlook for the broader Jakarta market, has been overshadowed since the Soeryadajaya family sold 40 million shares, or 16.5 percent, last Friday but did not reveal the

buyers in an apparent violation of disclosure rules.

The Soeryadajaya family was forced to sell the shares for some 400 billion rupiah (\$195 million) to raise money to prop up an ailing family enterprise, Bank Summa.

At Astra's first news conference since the sale, Mr. Sumitro said the pension fund of state-owned Bank Danegara Group had bought 20 million Astra shares while another 20 million were held by Hong Kong-based Newark Ltd. in escrow for foreign investors.

Astra's finance director, Rini Surwandi, said talks were under way with foreign investors including Toyota Motor Corp. Toyota owns 51 percent of PT Toyota Astra Motors, a car assembler that provides the bulk of Astra's income.

"Toyota in principle is fully committed to buy 20 million shares," she said.

Mr. Sumitro said Astra was in good shape and the Soeryadajaya family's troubles would not affect the group.

"Astra's position is strong enough to go on," he said.

But Mr. Sumitro indicated that the Soeryadajaya family would be forced to sell more Astra shares to bail out Bank Summa, which the central bank suspended from clearing last Friday after it failed to meet its obligations.

Local reports put Summa's bad and doubtful debts at at least \$500 million, many of them to members of the Soeryadajaya family and their companies. Brokers have said that much of the 54 percent of Astra that the Soeryadajaya family was thought to be holding was mortgaged with banks.

"They'll probably lose the majority control," Mr. Sumitro said. "But I am here to maintain Astra's strength."

The announcement appeared to end speculation that the buyers were members of President Suharto's family or his close associate, Liem Sioe Liong, who heads the country's biggest company, Salim Group. "No shares went to Salim," Mr. Sumitro said.

80 Billion Won Missing From Korean Bank

Bloomberg Business News
SEOUL — An investigation of the suicide of a branch manager of Commercial Bank of Korea has revealed that 80.6 billion won (\$12.6 million) is missing, a senior bank official said Wednesday.

Kim Chu Kyu, director of the bank, said at a press conference that the bank had determined that the manager, Lee Seung Do, misused that sum by issuing phony certificates of deposit and illegally circulating CDs belonging to customers' custody accounts.

Mr. Lee, who committed suicide on Nov. 15, is alleged to have been involved in numerous high-risk transactions, a Commercial Bank official said.

Police found in his wallet 15 billion won in authentic promissory notes out of a total 30 billion won issued by Lotte Shopping Center, a department store of the Lotte group.

Toyota and Nissan Hit By Sharp Drop in Sales

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TOKYO — Japan's two car market slumped anew in October as the top two automakers, Toyota Motor Corp. and Nissan Motor Co., reported sharp declines in both sales and production.

Daihatsu Motor Co., the minicar maker, earned 15.4 percent by Toyota, further underscored the market's weakness by announcing plans to reduce the number of short-term workers beginning in April and saying it was considering cutting management bonuses.

The latest decline in sales hit Nissan hardest, helping Toyota continue to extend its lead over the country's No. 2 automaker.

Toyota raised its share of the market to 33.6 percent in October from 32.4 percent in October 1991, while Nissan's share fell for the fifth straight month, to 20.0 percent from 21.6 percent a year earlier.

Toyota said its domestic production fell 9.1 percent from a year earlier, to 340,873 units, while domestic sales slipped 9.6 percent, to 183,301.

The weakness was partly offset by strength abroad. Overseas production increased 8.9 percent, to 69,326 vehicles, led by output from its North American plant, while exports of Japanese-built models rose 6.0 percent, to 159,733.

Nissan said its domestic production plunged 13.0 percent, to 180,023 units, and sales plummeted 23.2 percent, to 84,615. Overseas production surged 21.0 percent, to 30,605 units, but exports fell 5.4 percent, to 75,860.

"Last year's sales during the month of October were still benefiting from a string of new model releases that was unmatched this year," Nissan said. Toyota blamed its poor domestic sales and output on fewer workdays for production and car registration.

Daihatsu said it had yet to determine the scale of the cuts in short-term workers. Before the cuts, the number of short-term workers, currently 7,100, is expected to increase temporarily in February and March to boost production to meet the usual rise in demand in March.

Daihatsu on Tuesday reported a parent pretax loss of 4.92 billion yen (\$39.6 million) in the fiscal first half ended Sept. 30. (AFP, Reuters).

Investor's Asia			
Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225	
700	1900	2000	
650	1800	1825	
600	1700	1650	
550	1600	1475	
500	1500	1300	
450	1400	1125	
400	1300	950	
350	1200	775	
300	1100	600	
250	1000	425	
200	900	250	
150	800	75	
100	700	-100	
50	600	-275	
0	500	-450	
	400	-625	
	300	-800	
	200	-975	
	100	-1150	
	0	-1325	
		-1500	
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SPORTS BASEBALL

Expansion Draft Ends With a Flurry of Trades

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — The Colorado Rockies and Florida Marlins began major league baseball's expansion draft going in different directions, but ended up headed the same way. With a torrent of trades that saw Walt Weiss, Danny Jackson and Jody Reed find new teams.

Seven trades were announced Tuesday night immediately after the seven-hour draft. The biggest deal did not involve an expansion team, as Seattle sent its disappointing slugger, Kevin Mitchell, to Cincinnati for the reliever Norm Charl-

ton, eight days after Lou Piniella, who managed the Reds last season, took the same job with the Mariners. Bryan Harvey, Charlie Hayes and Jack Armstrong were among the most prominent players who were picked and stayed put. Lee Smith, Danny Tartabull, Shawn Dunston and Jose Lind, all available and all mentioned in possible trade talks, were not selected.

Instead, Florida focused on minor leaguers from the start while Colorado concentrated on lower-priced veterans.

When it was over, the Rockies' manager, Don Baylor, instantly announced his starting lineup for next April. It included Alex Cole, Jerald Clark and Dante Bichette in the outfield and a battery of the pitcher David Nied, the No. 1 pick, and the catcher Joe Girardi.

"We went after the guys we wanted right away," Baylor said.

The Marlins stayed away from current big leaguers until the middle round of the three-round draft. Overall, 20 of Florida's 36 picks have played in the majors, while 25 of Colorado's picks have.

"We're thrilled with the way everything fit," said the Marlins' general manager, Dave Dombrowski. "We're in a position where we feel we'll be able to sign free-agent players at the major league level who will help our ballclub."

Both clubs bolstered their rosters with trades, which could not be announced until after the draft was done.

The Marlins made four deals in which they:

- Traded the catcher Eric Heland, drafted from Oakland, back to the Athletics along with a player to be named for the shortstop Weiss.
- Traded Jackson, taken from Pittsburgh, to Philadelphia for two 21-year-old pitchers, Joel Adamson and Matt Whisenant. Jackson, who also pitched for Pittsburgh, went to his fourth team this year.
- Traded the pitcher Greg Hibbard, selected from the Chicago White Sox, to the Chicago Cubs for the shortstop Alex Arnes and the third baseman Gary Scott.
- Traded the pitcher Tom Edens, taken from Minnesota, to Houston for the pitchers Hector Carrasco and Brian Griffiths.

The Rockies didn't miss out on the frenzy, either, as they:

- Traded the second baseman Reed, drafted from Boston, to Los Angeles for the pitcher Rudy Seanez.
- Traded the outfielder Kevin Reimer, taken from Texas, to Milwaukee for Bichette.

The Mariners and Reds, meanwhile, completed the trade of Mitchell for Charlton. Mitchell led the majors with 109 homers from 1989-91 for San Francisco, but hit just nine last season for Seattle. Charlton had 26 saves last season. But the Reds' new general manager, Jim Bowden, said having Charlton and Rob Dibble sharing the closer spot no longer worked.

Harvey, 29, was the oldest player taken in the first round. Later, Florida took Edens, 31, from Minnesota and Jim Corsi, 31, from Oakland. The Marlins also grabbed another familiar name in Junior Felix from California.

Dombrowski had sought advice from Pat Gillick, general manager of the World Series champion Toronto Blue Jays, and was advised to draft young. Since using that strategy on Nov. 5, 1976, the Blue Jays have become one of baseball's most successful expansion franchises, with 10 straight winning seasons.

The Rockies wound up with more veterans, as Seattle did when it picked with Toronto in 1976. The Mariners went 68-94 in their first year, had the same mark in 1992, and have only one winning season.

Now the Fun Begins

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Like a convention of owls, all sane baseball fans surely responded to major league baseball's expansion draft in the very same way: With a chorus of "Who? Who? Who?"

Trevor Hoffman? Darrell Whitmore? Jerald Clark? Darren Holmes? Not exactly next year's Rotisserie League team, but rather an expensive initiation fee for the right to print tickets for next season and charge exorbitant prices for chemicalized hot dogs.

Some of these mostly anonymous blokes will emerge as the next sporting cult figures in Colorado and Florida. (Don't cities have teams any more? What hath the Minnesota Twins wrought?)

The next Marv Throneberry may have been announced in public Tuesday night, and the lucky devil doesn't even know it yet. He hasn't missed first base and second base on his mad dash to third, but this rampage is in his stars.

Perhaps his name was hung, not in effigy, but in anticipation, on the back of a uniform at expansion headquarters in New York. Baseball showed a rare glimmer of self-promotion, and displayed the new home uniforms of the two new franchises, ranging from "11 Nied" and "1 Wilson" down through the truly obscure names like "12 Yaughn" and "13 Owens."

These uniforms instantly became part of a cosmic locker room the day before spring training opens — all hopes and expectations, no runs, no hits, no errors, but most important, no losses.

Jealousy was the major emotion I could conjure up about these two new teams, remembering the pure state of grace enjoyed by the 1962 New York Mets, who won 40 and lost 120, the worst team in the history of baseball. For all but the combatants, the Mets were great fun. Baseball could use some new enthusiasm right about now.

THE BUSINESS is going as messed up as anybody has ever seen it. The television money is about to dry up and the dunderhead owners did away with the concept of a righteous commissioner, and one of these days Congress is going to take another look at these lads with their juicy antitrust exemptions.

Plus, in the normal state of affairs, 25 towns are currently mad at the home team for not winning the World Series last month. But in Colorado and Florida, there is only goodwill, only happiness.

Nothing is more fun than an expansion team, the ultimate sporting parcel of monkeys. From early March to early October of 1993, people in Denver and Boulder and Colorado Springs and Miami and Fort Lauderdale and West Palm Beach can tell themselves, "We're in the major leagues."

From Tuesday's tedious made-for-television ritual will come actual glory days. At some point next season, David Nied, the very first player selected in the draft, will go out to the mound for the Rockies and stink it to the defending National League champions, the Atlanta Braves, who happen to be Nied's old team. Good pitching beats good hitting, and all that. And it will be worth the week's worth of travesties that preceded it.

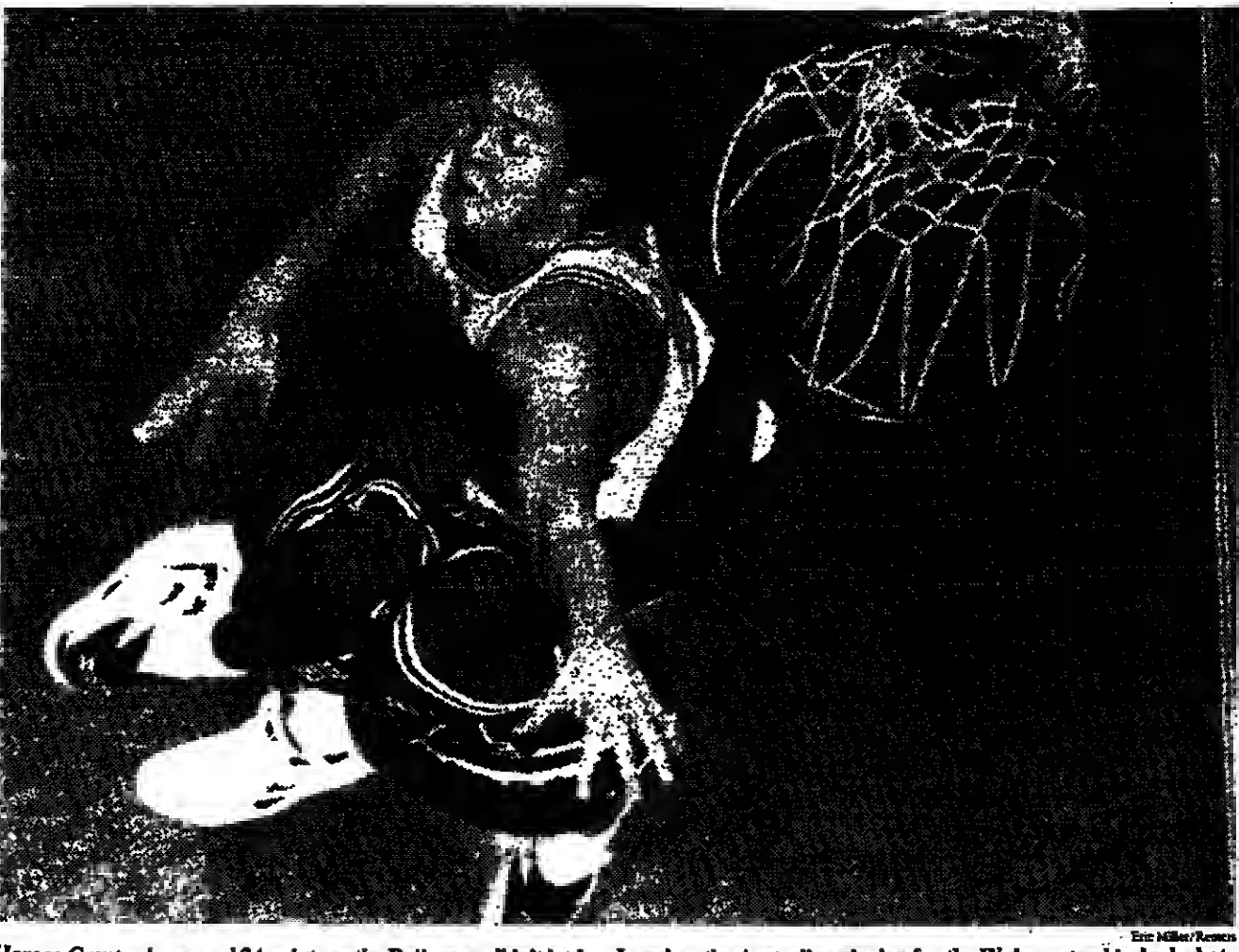
No matter how hard the existing clubs scheme, players with two legs and two arms and adequate hand-eye coordination will escape. There were some groans and snickers Tuesday when the Yankees managed to lose last season's regular third baseman, Charlie Hayes, to Colorado, and a promising and young center fielder, Carl Everett, to Florida.

Gene Michael, the Yankees' general manager, postulated that the Yankees have greater depth than many clubs, and could not protect all their talent. These are the very same Yankees who finished 20 games behind the Blue Jays last season.

Teams will make mistakes. In the distant past, players like Chuck Hinton and Jim Fregosi and Otto Velez and Mack Jones delighted new fans with new franchises.

Besides, indentured servitude ain't what it used to be. In the bad old days, players were bound to their clubs for life, but now players can wait for free agency.

The wheeling and dealing has just begun. Some truly big names will wind up playing in two regions where people are just grateful to have a team. It sounds like fun.



Horace Grant, who scored 24 points as the Bulls won, didn't let Luc Longley, the Australian playing for the Wolves, stop his dunk shot.

The Grants Pull Off Twin Feats

The Associated Press
CHICAGO — Horace and Harvey Grant pulled off a twin killing against Boston and Minnesota.

Horace made 10 of 12 shots and scored 24 points in the Chicago Bulls' 124-103 rout of the Timberwolves in Minneapolis on Tuesday night. His twin brother, Harvey, matched his career high with 34 as Washington beat the Celtics.

Horace, whose point total was four short of his career high, also gave a defensive lesson to the

NBA HIGHLIGHTS

Wolves' rookie, Christian Laettner, who scored most of his 17 points after the outcome was decided.

"Christian had a tough first half," said Minnesota's coach, Jimmy Rodgers. "Probably Horace Grant had something to do with that."

Michael Jordan scored 32 points and Scottie Pippen had 12 assists — all in the first three quarters — as the Bulls rolled to their fifth consecutive victory.

Bullets 101, Celtics 97: Harvey Grant, averaging just 13.5 points, stepped forward in the absence of two injured starters, Pervis Ellison and Rex Chapman.

He made 12 of 19 shots and 10 of 12 free throws against the visiting Celtics, whose 2-5 start is their worst since going 1-5 in 1978-79.

Clippers 115, Pistons 106: Los Angeles, which got 21 points each from Danny Manning and Ron Harper, scored the first 10 points of overtime against visiting Detroit.

The Pistons played without Dennis Rodman, who has tendinitis in his right knee. They also lost Isaiah Thomas with a bruised left leg in the third quarter.

Rockets 116, Kings 109: Hakeem Olajuwon had 34 points, 10 rebounds and 7 blocked shots as Houston beat visiting Sacramento.

Robert Hurry, a rookie, had 23 points and four of the Rockets' 14 blocked shots.

Spurs 106, Cavaliers 95: In San Antonio, Dale Ellis scored 20 points and David Robinson got 19 points and 13 rebounds as the Spurs averted their worst start ever by defeating Cleveland.

With their second victory in six games, the Jerry Tarkanian-coached Spurs avoided a 1-5 start.

The last Spurs team to start with five losses in its first six games was the 1973-74 squad, playing in the American Basketball Association.

Earlier, the Cavaliers' 7-foot (2.13-meter) center Brad Daugherty on the injured list because of tendinitis and bursitis in his left knee.

Jazz 108, Nets 97: Karl Malone had 29 points and 16 rebounds as Utah improved its record to 3-0.

New Jersey, which has lost its last 10 games to the Jazz, was led by Drazen Petrovic and Kenny Anderson, who each scored 23 points. It was a career high for Anderson.

Hornets 134, Mavericks 111: Larry Johnson scored 21 points, but Johnny Newman, a starting forward, broke his left hand in Charlotte's victory against Dallas. Rookie Alonzo Mourning had 15 points, 14 rebounds and four blocked shots for the Hornets.

Golf Has Become an Eye-Catching Sport in Texas

The Associated Press
AUSTIN, Texas — The residents of a suburb of Round Rock, a town just north here, are protesting. Again. About the caddies permitted on a city-owned golf course during tournaments sponsored by Austin nightclubs. About these caddies being women. Topless women.

Oak Bluff resident Arvelis Goodrum said she was driving along Forest Creek Drive on Sept. 28 when she noticed two women as she passed the eighth tee.

"I was shocked," she said. "I turned around and went back to see if I really saw what I saw. The girls were topless, but they had skimpy little bottoms on."

Bill Robertson, president of the Oak Bluff Neighborhood Council, said his first official complaint about topless women on the Forest

Creek Golf Course was made soon after the course opened in 1990.

"They said it wouldn't happen again, and yet it did," Robertson said.

The subject was raised last week at a public hearing on the proposed annexation of Oak Bluff by Round Rock, which the neighborhood's residents are fighting.

"It was a shock to me," said Jimmy Joseph, a council member.

Round Rock's mayor, Mike Robinson said, "I don't have the time to check hearsay."

"Our position is it is certainly not appropriate and, if it's illegal and they get caught, then the city would take the appropriate legal action," he added.

The managers of Sugar's Uptown Cabaret, and The Red Rose and Yellow Rose, said they have held several tournaments at Round Rock.

Topless dancers from the clubs work for tips driving golf carts and serving food and drinks.

"We tell them to wear golf attire, shorts and tee shirts, or polo shirts," said Howard Lenett, manager of Sugar's. He said the club is "re-evaluating" the tournaments because of "concerns about our public image."

The Sept. 28 tournament at Forest Creek was organized by the Red Rose and 164 golfers paid \$100 each to participate, said Hank Fromme, manager of the Red Rose and the Yellow Rose.

"We ask the girls to use discretion, but because of where they work, it's not unusual for the girls to take their tops off," he said. "I talked to the pro out there, J.L. Lewis. He understood that these kinds of things could happen."

Lewis told the Austin American-Statesman he was unaware of women being topless.

"If that happened, it's news to me," he said.

Singapore Course Unclubbed Golfers March in Tokyo

United Press International
SINGAPORE — A club designed to serve both Singapore and Malaysia, which are in the midst of a golf boom, has come up with a way to attract membership: the Singapore Business Times has reported.

The Japanese-owned Starhill Golf and Country Club, a 20-minute drive from the causeway connecting Singapore to Malaysia, has employed 130 women caddies, all from neighboring Indonesia, to encourage membership.

Club officials said the women caddies would "provide a different atmosphere to the traditionally male-dominated sport," the newspaper reported.

But while women caddies are expected to be a drawing card, the club is taking no risks. It will have 30 male caddies for traditionalists.

The Associated Press
TOKYO — Wielding placards instead of clubs, outraged weekend golfers who have become another potential casualty of Japan's ailing economy marched through Tokyo on Wednesday.

"We are not asking for money, but the right to play golf," said Naoto Majima, representative of about 2,000 club members who have joined the campaign.

Their enemy: Janome Sewing Machine Co., Japan's oldest sewing manufacturer, which plans to auction off the Higashi Sagami Golf Course to recover bad loans.

Janome holds the mortgage on the course west of Tokyo, which opened in 1986. The club members hope to pool enough money to buy the course, Majima said.

About 100 participants in the street demonstration chanted slogans in front of Janome Sewing Machine Co. and its bank, Asahi.

"Golf used to be called a sport of the bourgeois, it's everyone's sport now," said Yukio Nakamura, 55, owner of a medium-size construction company. He said he plays golf two or three times a month.

What particularly upsets many members is that they

paid for expensive memberships, but apparently won't be compensated if the course is sold off.

Chizuko Hayama, a 52-year-old housewife who said she bought a membership for \$48,380, had to pay an additional \$40,320 later to remain a member when the ownership of the course changed.

"It's too much that they are trying to deprive me of my only hobby," Hayama said.

In Japan, golf has boomed along with the nation's strong economy, with 15 million people playing at 1,671 courses across the country. But few can afford it on a regular basis.

Golf memberships have fallen in some cases to a third of their peak prices in the late 1980s, the height of Japan's easy-money "bubble economy." At the time, golf memberships were considered a speculative investment like real estate and stocks.

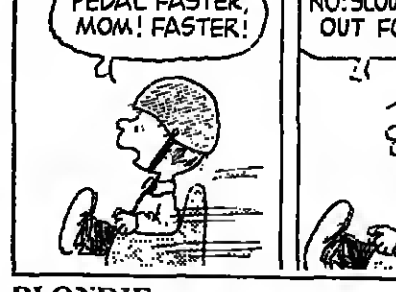
Janome says it is a victim of Mitsuhiro Kotani, a speculator now on trial on charges of extorting about \$242 million from Janome. Kotani went bankrupt owing large debts to Janome.

A new law that took effect earlier this year requires half of the deposits paid by would-be members to be refunded, but it applies only to newly built courses.

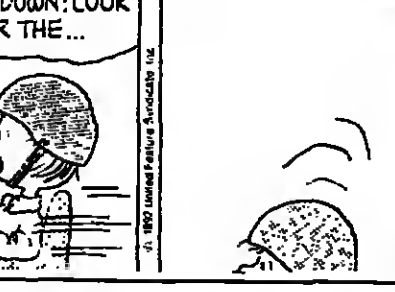
DENNIS THE MENACE



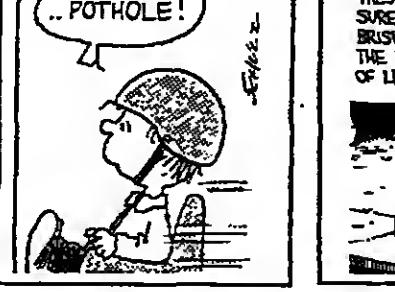
PEANUTS



CALVIN AND HOBBES



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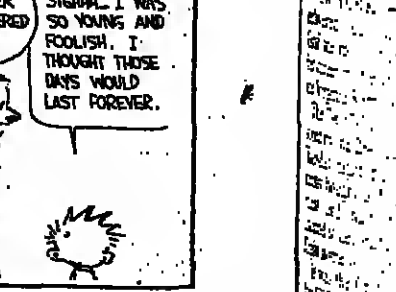
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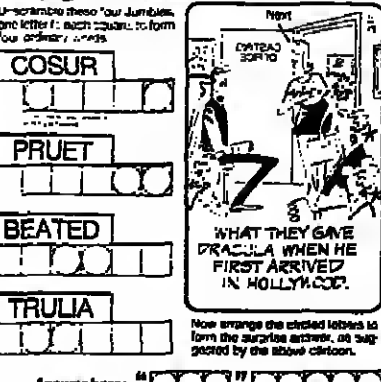
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ART BUCHWALD Looking for a Read

WASHINGTON — Now that the election is over I felt it was time to catch up on my reading. I went to my local bookstore and asked Jim Stockard, the owner, what he would recommend.



Guarneri Violin Sold for \$207,000

LONDON — A Guarneri violin sold for £137,500 (about \$207,000) on Wednesday, a record for a Guarneri, Christie's auction house said.

Thurn und Taxis: History Was for Sale

By Soren Melikian International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — The sale of silver and jewelry from the collection of the princely house of Thurn und Taxis organized by Sotheby's Tuesday at the Hôtel des Bergues in Geneva is one of those historical events that fall outside any known pattern.

It will not be replicated. No other German aristocratic family has retained such important holdings from the day they were acquired. Hence the remarkable score — 19.7 million Swiss francs (about \$13.6 million), leaving a negligible 14 lots of 300 unsold.

The perennial power of a name steeped in history acted like a magic wand dispelling the gloom triggered by the recession. Suddenly dealers no longer suffered from cold feet.

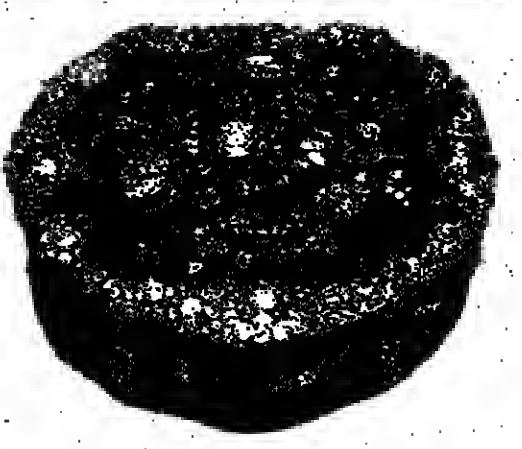
Princess Gloria. Aware that the opportunity would not return, they all jumped at it together. This started with lot 1, a German draughtboard with silver draughtmen done as soldiers in uniform between 1761 and 1783.



Tara fetched 935,000 Swiss francs and Frederick the Great snuff box sold for 2.53 million francs.

precisely, gave 33,000 francs to get four meat dishes of superb German Baroque design but made immensely rarer by the mark of Carolus Timmermans II of Brussels in the late 1730s.

Conclusive proof that art was hardly the issue came in the evening, devoted to jewelry and precious objects. This was kick-started into roaring success by the extraordinary case of a snuff box made around 1770 for Frederick the Great of Prussia.



There were also some 'serious' baubles. A Cartier bracelet, with the ungracious stiffness of the 1930s but outstanding sapphires — well-matched, which made them more desirable — shot up to 59,000 Swiss francs.

With that exception, the handful of early pieces that would look well in jewelry museums did not do too well by comparison. Two tiaras, including one of beautiful design from the early 19th century, were bought in a set of three opal and diamond brooches of advanced design for their time — around 1850 — would be worthy of the Victoria and Albert Museum.

PEOPLE

Mia's Valentine Card: A Knife in Her Heart

Mia Farrow, after learning Woody Allen was having an affair with her adopted daughter, Soon-Yi Farrow, 21, sent him this valentine: a family photograph pierced with a steak knife through her heart, Newsday reports.

Princess Diana's plea to parents to make their children feel wanted was interpreted by British royal watchers as addressed to Prince Charles. One tabloid called it a "swipe at her husband."

A federal jury ruled in New York that Bob Marley's widow, Rita, was not responsible for helping siphon more than \$20 million from the reggae star's \$30 million estate.

Betty Shabazz, the widow of Malcolm X, said Spike Lee's three-hour film was, if anything, too short. She was amused at how she was depicted: "I was not as self-assured as she was."

Mike Tyson, the former boxing champ serving a six-year prison term for raping Desiree Washington, now stands accused of infecting her with a venereal disease.

Rolling Stones guitarist Bill Wyman, 56, has gone to court in London over his 1989 divorce with Nancy Smith, 22. They are disputing the terms of the settlement, which have not been disclosed.

International Classified Appears on Pages 8, 10 & 19

WEATHER

Weather forecast table with columns for Europe, Asia, Middle East, Latin America, and Oceania. Includes high/low temperatures and precipitation chances.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down. Includes a solution for the puzzle of Nov. 18.

BOOKS

THE UGLY JAPANESE: Nippon's Economic Empire in Asia. By Friedemann Bartu. 287 pages. 29.90 Singapore dollars. Longman. Reviewed by George Hicks.

BRIDGE

Obviously, from East's angle, there is a chance that the defense can take five heart tricks immediately. But it is a poor chance: South may have taken a chance on three no-trump with a small tripleton in hearts.

AT&T USA Direct Service

Table listing international access numbers for various countries like Australia, Austria, Belgium, etc., for AT&T USA Direct Service.

Large advertisement for AT&T USA Direct Service. Features the headline 'Speed up the approval process.' and a list of international access numbers for various countries. Includes the AT&T logo and contact information.